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NIGHT ON A CATTLE RANGE.

There's a weird-like charm in the starlit night on the breast of the western plains,
Where a stillness falls like a veil of peace as the day in its glory wanes,
Where the night breeze kisses the fevered earth and the gems of the star-world gleam
With their twinkling sparkles of silvery light till the heavens with beauty teem.
The heart beats soft with a soothing sense of freedom and calm delight
As we lie and gaze at the whip-poor-wills o'erhead in their playful flight,
Where the grasses rustle a lullaby by the breath of the night wind stirred,
And the dog-wolf howls in the sandy hills and the cowboy sings to his herd.

Off there on the breast of a rising slope the cattle in quiet lie,
Nor raise their heads when the shadowy form of the rider passes them by,
But close their eyes when the soothing song of the tireless watcher they hear—
The song that tells them to lie in peace; no danger is lurking near.
The weary man from the city's noise on the grass in his blanket lies
And reads a story of peaceful rest on the scroll of the starlit skies,
And dreamily watches the fitful flight of the restless nocturnal bird,
Where the dog-wolf howls in the sandy hills and the cowboy sings to his herd.

How near to the presence of God we feel! How sacred the stillness seems,
How the wearied soul in its new-found rest with the joy of existence teems!
How we almost think we can see the face of the Father of All up there
In a twinkling frame of the silent stars that jewel the midnight air!
What fancies fill the delighted brain as we float on a dreamy sea
To the mystic shadows of slumberland from the cares of the earth set free—
Float on till the last dim vision of earth by the finger of sleep is blurred,
Where the dog-wolf howls in the sandy hills and the cowboy sings to his herd.

—James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

THE TALKERS.

"I've knowed," said Uncle Hiram, "lots o' fellers in my time
That had some right good theories, yet never had a dime.
They talked quite hifalutin' an' they made a heap o' spread,
An' calkerlated somehow on a somethin' jes' ahead!
A feller you are knowin' tells you confidentially
Of a scheme fer makin' money jes' hand over fist, you see,
But the situation sizin' up, although in workin' prime,
He isn't doin' anything at jes' the present time.

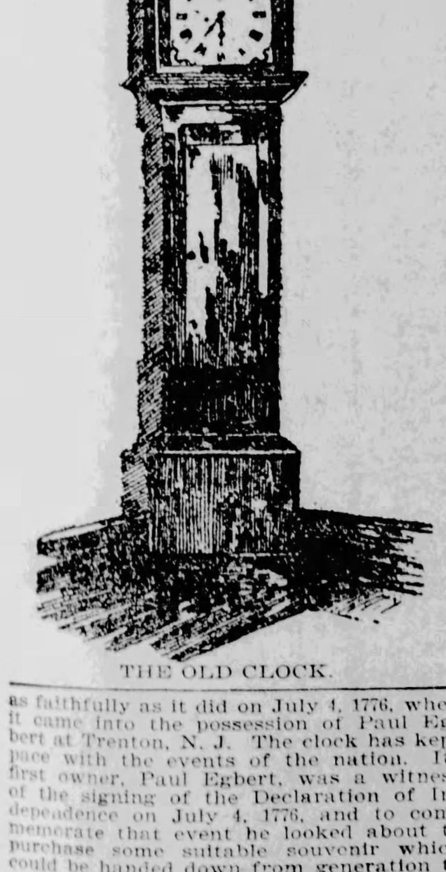
"He's allers goin' t' do it, an' he's meanin' well no doubt,
Though good at theorizin', ain't with shucks t' work it out.
A crank you couldn't call him; cranks persistently'll dream
Of jes' one thing—this feller passes on from scheme t' scheme.
Then there's the other feller, close related t' the one
I've mentioned—he's the feller allers tellin' what he's done.
Once he was rich an' honored; had his praises sung in rhyme—
But he isn't doing anything at jes' the present time.

'They're never doin' nothin', far as any-one can see,
An' that's jes' why their talkin' ain't of interest t' me.
I'd rather with a feller that was busy keep in touch;
I can learn a heap more from him, though he doesn't talk as much."
An' so," said Uncle Hiram, "jes' observe now, fer yourself,
You'll find these two I've mentioned in your struggle after pelf—
The one's been t' the top an' one's preparin' fer t' climb—
But they ain't a-doin' anything at jes' the present time."

—Detroit Free Press.

CLOCK AS OLD AS THE NATION

A clock that has ticked out each second of the existence of the United States is owned by A. G. Egber, of Poplar Bluff, Mo. This grand old timepiece, which stands nearly eight feet in height, with old-fashioned wooden wheels, still ticks away and records each passing moment,



THE OLD CLOCK.

as faithfully as it did on July 4, 1776, when it came into the possession of Paul Egbert at Trenton, N. J. The clock has kept pace with the events of the nation. Its first owner, Paul Egbert, was a witness of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, and to commemorate that event he looked about to purchase some suitable souvenir which could be handed down from generation to generation as a family heirloom. Crossing the Delaware to Trenton, he entered a clock dealer's store and purchased the clock. The same day the famous old time-piece commenced its regular duties and to this day it has continued to tick away, never faltering in its work and never being in need of repairs. For 35 years the old clock remained in Mr. Egbert's home. At his death it passed into possession of John Egbert, his oldest son. Thence it passed through each succeeding generation to the fifth, when it fell into the hands of its latest owner, who is a great-great-grandson of the original purchaser.

Did Not Bring Them Along.

"Oh, mamma," exclaimed a bright little miss of three years one morning, "I dreamed I had such a cute little pony and cart."

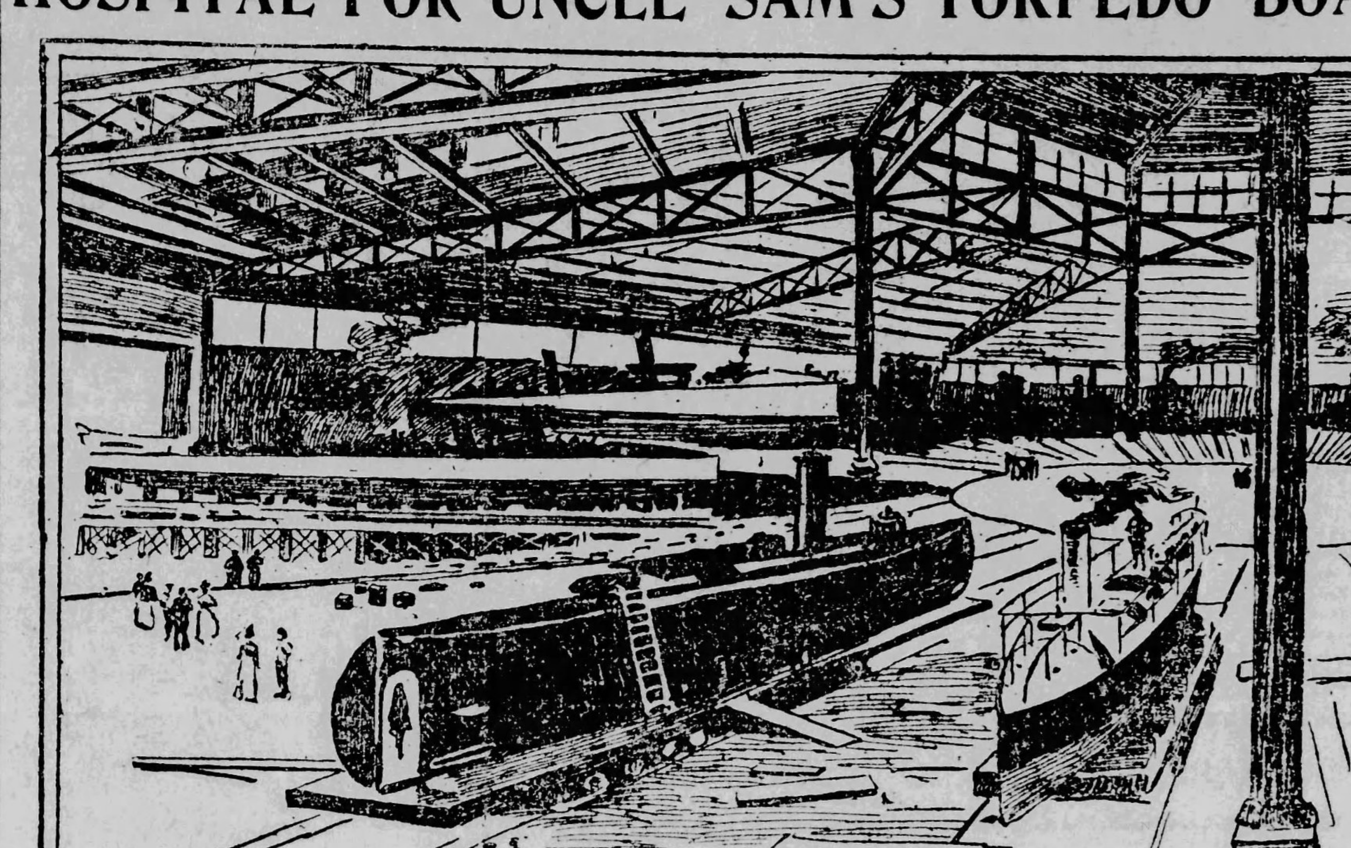
"And what did you do with them, dear?" asked her mother.

"Oh," was the reply, "I left them in dreamland."

The Limit.

No matter how popular a man is, he risks losing all his friends if he gets into this habit of going around with subscription papers to aid some worthy object.—Somerville Journal.

HOSPITAL FOR UNCLE SAM'S TORPEDO BOATS



A home for unemployed torpedo boats is about to be added to the Brooklyn navy yard. It will afford accommodations for seventeen of these naval midgets and their larger sisters, the torpedo-boat destroyers.

Then, there will be a casual ward for sick and wounded torpedo boats, an elaborately equipped operating room, a large staff of skilled torpedo-boat surgeons and physicians and their assistants, to say nothing of nurses, and convalescent torpedo-boats and destroyers will find in Uncle Sam's new institution all the privileges of a club combined with the advantages of a first-class sanitarium.

It is solely with a view to providing rest and recreation for overworked craft that the Navy department is establishing the home—or torpedo-boat round house, as it has been called. One of the leading ideas of the innovation is that there shall always be on hand ready to sally forth at any moment a fleet of seventeen strong and healthy torpedo boats, sound in wind and limb, shining inside and out, with never a speck of rust or a trace of barnacle.

And, according to the system in view, such an exodus will be immediately followed by the filling of the vacant berths with other torpedo boats in need of attention.

One important reform that the torpedo-boat hospital will bring about is that battleships and cruisers will at last have something more than a ghost of a show of being dry-docked. A landlubber would never believe it, but a 100-ton torpedo-boat gives twice as much trouble and costs much more money to dock than a 10,000-ton battleship. And then there are so many of them, and they run about so fast showing off their speed and getting their works out of order, that it is as much as a full-sized man-o'-war can do to get a beggarly coat of paint these days without waiting her turn like a patient at a free dispensary.

What costs money at a dry-dock is pumping out the water after the vessel is in and the gates are shut. An easy sum in arithmetic will convince anybody that the torpid-heat, Cushing, displacing only 105 tons, compels the government to pump 10,895 tons of water more than the battleship Massachusetts, displacing 11,000 tons.

The round-house will save all that, everybody will be pleased, and it is expected that more torpedo-boat hospitals will be established on the Pacific coast and elsewhere.

WASHINGTON DOUBLE OF LORD PAUNCEFOTE

The official clock winder of the Treasury department at Washington is a dignified, venerable and distinguished looking gentleman of portly build and white side whiskers. He has held the office from a time to which the memory of man runneth

HE THEN WOUND THE CLOCK.

not to the contrary. As his title signifies his business is to wind the clocks and to keep them in order, and as there are several hundred in the building he is kept moderately busy.

It is his distinguished appearance, however, and his dignified demeanor which have given him a character of his own. There are many tales of the mistakes which have occurred by reason of it.

Once the joke was on Assistant Secretary Hamlin during the Cleveland administration. Word had come that Lord Pauncefote was desirous of looking into certain features of our customs service and the English ambassador had notified Mr. Hamlin that he would call on him. This seemed quite an honor. The force put on its busiest aspect and the secretary endeavored to recollect all he had ever heard about lords and etiquette proper for nobility.

At length the door opened and a dignified gentleman with white galways made his appearance. The secretary did his best. He was all smiles, bowing and scraping, and was honored, indeed, that my lord should take the trouble and would my lord come and be seated, etc. At which the visitor bowed with condescension and then proceeded to wind the clock.

The present assistant, Mr. Vanderlip, got off more easily. It was during the first week after he had taken hold and he was still trying to remember who people were and what was their business with him. There were many hundreds and the task was no easy one.

On the second visit of the clock winder he was all at sea. It was Mr. Vanderlip's impression that the old gentleman had come to see about depositing $1,000,000 worth of gold bonds, against which his bank might issue currency, but he was not sure that he was not a senator.

So he gave him a grasp and a smile which would do for either case.

"Well, I am glad to have met you," said the visitor, "and now I will proceed to business."

"Yes," replied the assistant secretary cordially, "Sit down."

The old gentleman, instead of taking the chair, replied: "My business is with the clock," and proceeded to wind it.

ORIGIN OF "UNDER THE ROSE."

In Greek mythology the rose was the symbol of silence, as it was said that Cupid, the son of Venus, gave the god of silence a golden rose as a bribe to conceal the amours of the goddess of love, says the Detroit Free Press. It was therefore sculptured on the ceilings of banqueting halls and placed as a sign above the doors of questionable resorts. Guests at feasts were crowned with roses to intimate that their conversations while in their cups were not to be repeated elsewhere. The phrase obtained currency in Greece after Pausanias, the admiral of the Greek fleet, plotted with Xerxes to betray the cause of the Greeks by surrendering the ships, the negotiations being conducted in a small banqueting hall, covered with sculptured roses. The plot, however, was discovered and orders given for the arrest of the traitor. Pausanias endeavored to make his refuge in a temple which possessed the right of asylum. Unwilling to violate the sanctity of the place by forcibly removing him, and still more unwilling to allow him to escape, his fellow citizens walled up every entrance, and, by one account, left him to die of starvation; by another, killed him by unroofing the building and throwing down the tiles on his head.

Before and After.

"I thought you said you had only a platonic affection for him."

"True, but that was before he asked me to marry him."—Chicago Post.

POSTWOMAN IN THE DESERT

Woman Mail Carrier Has a Route in Far Away Arizona.

Miss Sarah M. Burks is probably the only woman mail carrier in the west, and her route is one of the most desolate conceivable. From St. John's to Jimtown, Ari., she travels twice a week, covering a distance of 208 miles, as the towns are 52 miles apart. The intervening country is practically a wilderness, the settlers being few and far between.

It would be difficult to imagine a more

CARRIES A MAIL ROUTE THROUGH AN ARIZONA DISTRICT.

uninviting region than that traversed by Miss Burks. What tiny streams are found there are poisoned with alkali. Navajo Indians and occasionally an Apache are somewhat plentiful, but white men seldom go there, and then only to get the gold, silver and copper. Nothing in the way of vegetation can grow there. It is simply a region of rich minerals deposited in titanic volcanic action ages ago.

Along the western border of this desolate, uncanny wilderness Miss Burks rides twice a week. Generally she is alone, and if she has a companion he is likely to be a miner, a commercial traveler or, mayhap, a lawyer who has rented a horse from Miss Burks' father, and she is to collect payment and to see to the care of the horse. She is always armed with shooting irons, and when a child she was the crack shot of the mining camp at Harqua Hala.

Her hat is a wide straw. She wears short skirts of blue serge, a corduroy or canvas jacket, leather leggings and heavy shoes. A belt and holster in which pistol rests, is always about her wrist when she is on her horse. Then she has another revolver and a lot of cartridges in her saddlebags.

When chaffed by a visitor about the probable uselessness of this martial display, she drew a gun as quickly and as deftly as a professional shooting man could do it and put all six bullets into a playing card posted 30 paces away.

"I've never had any occasion to use it in earnest," she said, as she carefully wiped out the barrel and refilled the chambers, "but I always feel safer with it. My father taught me to use it, and practice with it constantly. Would I use it if I had to? Well, would I? I should say so. In the first place, I've got to protect the property that is in my charge, and, besides, I might have to protect myself, although I never feel anxiety about that."

KIPLING SQUELCHED AN EFFUSIVE ADMIRER

Rudyard Kipling detests hero worship,

"MR. KIPLING, IS THAT YOUR CHILD?"

and least of all does he coddle to those who would make a hero of him or curry favor with him by the ordinary methods. A friend relates that he met a traveler who came from the Cape aboard the steamer on which Kipling made the passage, and he had some good stories to tell of the author. Kipling was pestered by a flock of passengers who wished to gush over him and hero worship him.

Kipling, you know, is not built that way and puts up impatiently with gush and hysteria. One forenoon Kipling was walking the deck, hand in hand with his little daughter, when one of the gushers, seeing an opportunity to flatter the father and so make friends with the author, threw himself in the way of the couple.

"Oh, Mr. Kipling," he gushed, "is that your child?

Kipling grunted a noncommittal "yes," and tried to pass. But the fellow was not done with him. Still standing in the way he exclaimed:

"What a delightfully beautiful and healthy child she is!"

Kipling gazed a stony gaze at the man and saying with great emphasis on the personal pronoun, "I'm reasonably satisfied with her make," he shouldered past the bore and tramped on.

Principally for Worse.

Scadds—What's become of your pretty typewriter?

Trayder—She and the bookkeeper both left me very suddenly.

Scadds—For good?

Trayder—No. "For better or worse," I believe.

Giving Away Family Secrets.

Little Tommy—Did you ever hear a steam calliope, Johnny?

Little Johnny—No, but I've heard ma lots of times when pa comes home late.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

CHAPTER III.

Simon's Fight for His Honor.

Election day arrived. Boonsville was early filled with voters, passing up and down the streets, 'lectioneering for their favorite candidates, the center of attraction being the place where they were to vote.

Political Simon seemed everywhere at once, with a smile of satisfaction on his face. It seemed to him that he had a great deal to be thankful for. Ezra had visited at his place for over a month, and yet no one in Boonsville had ever learned his politics, which Simon considered a blessing to the Grey family. Now the time of danger had passed, for Ezra had gone back to his home in Pennsylvania.

Simon flitted from person to person, informing everybody of the way they should vote. Everyone that was rumored to be "doubtful," Simon Grey would corner, and address as follows, in a familiar way:

"My good fellow: I hope you are on the right side. I trust that you will cast your ballot in such a way that you may claim a share of the honor of Bryan's victory. Here is a cigar, my good fellow. Smoke it in remembrance of my daughter Vinnie, who is running for county superintendent. You know her educational qualities; not bragging at all, but really she is as smart a gal as there is in Warble county. Glen Harrington, though professor of the high school building here in Boonsville, hasn't near the talent Vinnie has for school teaching or the managing of the schools in the county. Then he's Republican and that's agin his character. He's a softhead or he'd know better than that. If he does know better, and still vote that infernal ticket, he's a scoundrel, and for such hypocritical men I have great contempt."

Then somebody remarked: "You'd better be careful, Simon, how you ridicule your future son-in-law."

"Son-in-law!" Simon drawled out. "He'll never be a son-in-law of mine till he leaves that d—party and joins the Farmers' Alliance. I have this much to say though, in Glen Harrington's favor: He's young yet, and he may reform. But one thing is sure; I shall never allow a daughter of mine to marry a Republican."

One of the men, to whom Simon was giving advice, asked him what his brother's politics were.

"O, Ezra's gone home," replied Simon, rather uneasily. "I told him to go home, where he could vote, for we didn't want to miss a single Free Silver vote."

"He's a populist, then, is he?"

Siman hesitated. Should he tell a lie to protect the honor of the Grey family? Certainly, if it were necessary.

"Well, I guess so," he said, earnestly. "I'd be ashamed if there was a Grey outside of the Populist party."

"Your brother isn't as much of a politician as you are, is he? No one seems to have heard him talk politics."

"No, he is not. I wanted him to give a series of lectures in favor of Free Silver while he was in Boonsville, but he wouldn't exert himself that much."

"Wonder, Simon," the fellow said, chuckling, "why he had a McKinley button on the lapel of his coat the morning he went away."

"Great heavens, man!" exclaimed Simon, with a horrified expression on his face. "He wouldn't be caught dead with a McKinley button on! Are you crazy?"

"No, sir; I'm not crazy. It is an actual fact, for I saw it myself when he was standing in the depot awaiting the train. What's more, I wasn't the only one that noticed it. Uncle Joe Harrington and Bill White remarked to me concerning it."

"Hold your tongue, young fellow!" interrupted Simon. "It can't be possible. I shall never allow such an outlandish lie to circulate! I am here to protect my rights, and I swear to protect the honor of the Grey family as long as there is breath in my body and mind in my cranium!"

And Simon Grey of political fame, straightened up to his full six feet and threw his shoulders back. He looked powerful indeed, compared with the small man he was addressing. As the small man walked away smiling to himself at irascible Simon, our hero clenched his teeth in rage.

"I've got you spotted," he muttered to himself. "If that fellow, or Joe Harrington tells in Boonsville to-day that Ezra wore a McKinley button, I'll down 'em. No doubt but what it's true, though it's strange I failed to notice it, but supposin' it is the truth?" Simon argued to himself. "It's none of their business if he wore a dozen McKinley buttons. Darn Ezra! If he did do such a thing as that, after promising me that he wouldn't tell my neighbors that he was a Republican, he has disgraced my family; that is, if the people of Boonsville hear it, but they—shall—not—know—it!" he slowly muttered.

"I will keep my eyes open and see that no such report as that circulates. I hate to fight, but my honor must be defended."

While Simon was entertaining such thoughts as these, Cynthia, alone at home, wondered as the hours wore away what would be the result of the election. It was a dreary day for her. She tried to knit, read or sew, to pass the hours away, but it seemed as though she could not get interested in her work. Noonhour arrived, and Simon had not come home, as he had promised. Cynthia was disappointed. One o'clock arrived and still he did not appear. Two o'clock, and Cynthia could endure her lonely anxiety no longer; so, putting on her bonnet and went over to her neighbor's (Mrs. Blank) to spend the afternoon.

In pleasant conversation with her neighbor friend, the hours wore most quickly away.

It was getting late in the afternoon when their conversation was interrupted by a knock at the kitchen door. Mrs. Blank, excusing herself from Cynthia's presence, went to open the door.

Cynthia could not see the caller, but recognized the voice of Mrs. Bogg, another neighbor.

"O Mrs. Blank," she said, "have you heard about the awful fight down in Boonsville?"

"No, Mrs. Bogg. Who's had a fight?"

"Simon and Uncle Joe Harrington, and I guess Harrington most killed Simon."

"What's that?" said Cynthia, as she hastily entered the kitchen.

"Beg pardon, Mrs. Grey," said Sarah Bogg. "I didn't know you were here."

"I thought I heard you say," said Cynthia, "that Simon has had a fight with Joe Harrington."

"Yes, that's what I said. I just heard about it."

"O my! What shall I do? Where is Simon?"

"Oh, I guess he's all right now, Mrs. Grey. Some men standing near by took Harrington off him, and some of 'em's going to bring him home right away. I guess he'll live."

"Oh, oh. Was he hurt bad? I do wonder what caused the trouble."

"I heard that Joe Harrington told around Boonsville that Mr. Ezra Grey was Republican, and when Simon heard it he got ravin' mad, and told Uncle Joe that he lied. That was the beginning of the trouble."

Just then the sound of carriage wheels was heard, and Cynthia, looking up the road leading to Boonsville, saw a carriage coming occupied by two gentlemen. One was driving and the other sat with his head all bandaged with a white cloth.

"It's Simon," said Cynthia with a sigh.

* * * * * * *

The election was now over; the polls had closed, and the counting of votes began.

Political Simon was not, however, present to witness the counting. With his scalp sewed up and his head well bandaged, the doctor said he thought he would get along all right if he lay quietly in bed for a few days.

It was a sad, anxious night for the Greys. All but Mary were humiliated because of the fight. Mary said if she was pa she'd get even with old man Harrington yet, and if Vinnie ever was friends with Glen again pa ought to disown her. Vinnie did not say much, but it was plain to see by her pale face that she was much affected. She loved Glen Harrington, yet it seemed that fate was against her.

Many unpleasant thoughts surged through her troubled brain, disturbing her slumber, and when morning came her pillow was damp with tears.

When she walked from her room Jimmie said he believed she was powdered. "Gee whiz! Ain't she white?"

Just then a weak voice was heard in the adjoining room.

"Is Vinnie out there?" came in feeble accents.

"Yes, pa," said Jimmie.

"Tell her to come here, please."

Vinnie walked in by her father's bedside.

"Vinnie," he said, "I don't want you to ever speak to a Harrington again as long as you live. You will probably meet him at school this morning, but I don't want you to ever speak to him. I want him to know that you uphold me in the fight with his father. Do you hear what I say?" But before she answered the patter of horses' feet and the shouting of men's voices were heard.

"Hurrah for McKinley, the next President of the United States!" rang out upon the morning air.

"What's that they're shouting? I do wonder if McKinley is elected," said Simon.

"It may be so," said Cynthia, "but don't worry about it, Simon. I guess if we work hard we can keep our souls and bodies together, if he is elected."

Just then their neighbor, Mr. Blank, appeared at the door to find out how Simon was feeling and to bring the glad news that Vinnie was elected.

"Who's to be President?" quickly inquired Simon.

"McKinley," he said.

"I don't see how it could be possible," said Simon. "Providence has always been on the side of right in the affairs of this nation."

"So it has, Simon, and it has not yet forsaken us."

"You'll repent a thousand times of the way you cast your ballot before another four years of hard times rolls around," said Simon, who knew Blank was a Republican.

Just then Johnny came in crying.

"What's the matter?" said Jimmie.

"That Reynolds boy was just goin' by, and he said McKinley was elected, and that it served my pa right to get licked. I wish I'd have licked him—boo-hoo!"

"Well, why didn't you?"

"He's bigger than I am," Johnny whined.

"Oho!" said Jimmie, laughing. "That don't make any diff. Old man Harrington ain't near so big as pa, but he licked him just the same."

"Jimmie," said his father, "march out of here, just as quick as ever you can; do you hear?"

"Can't we have any more pie and cake to eat, ma, if McKinley's elected?" he added, as he proceeded to obey his father.

"No, darling. We shall have to live very economical."

Vinnie now started to school, and Jimmie watched her as she walked away.

"'Pon my word, pa, if Glen Harrington hain't come to meet her. Here he is now, and he's congratulating her for defeatin' him. Listen," he said to Johnnie. "Vinnie is telling him that she is sorry she had to defeat him in order to be superintendent. By golly! If they hain't locked arms, and walking to school together, when pa told her not to even speak to him."

CHAPTER IV.—CYNTHIA GROWS SKEPTICAL.

Two or three days had passed by, and the report had been confirmed that William McKinley, of Ohio, was to be the next President of the United States.

Political Simon was able to be "up and around," as Cynthia expressed it, though his face was slightly disfigured. He had stayed away from Boonsville quite a while, it seemed to the people of the town.

"Pa," said Jimmie, "if you stay at home much longer people will think you're ashamed of your face."

"Well, I'm not, my son. Many a martyr before me has worn a disfigured countenance."

"Then you'd better get a move on you and go down town and pay up what you bet on Bryan."

"Simon," said Cynthia, "did you bet on Bryan?"

"Not much, Cynthia, but still we shall feel the loss of it now."

"Well, I am surprised," said Cynthia, in astonishment. "How much did you bet?"

"Twenty dollars, the money I got for the old, speckled cow, but you see I expected to get forty dollars back, or two cows for one."

"I hope, Simon, that you have learned a lesson. Went and took the last dollar we had and fooled it away. What would you think if I had done such a thing as that?"

"It wouldn't have been very proper in a woman, but men, who are supposed to know about such things, often make piles of money this way."

"Yes, you tell how much you have made," Cynthia said sarcastically.

"Cynthia! Don't be unreasonable; half of the bets made have been won. I just happened to be unlucky, but not much more unlucky, after all, than any one else. McKinley's election will be a detriment to all laboring classes, and in regard to his victory, we may as well all be considered unlucky."

"Simon, they say down in Boonsville hogs have gone up 15 cents a hundred since last Tuesday (election day), and corn 2 cents a bushel, and they say there has been more business done the last few days than there has been for a long time. Maybe we ain't goin' to starve to death after all."

"Just as I expected," said Simon. "It's just a McKinley wave."

"Well, if that's the kind of waves McKinley brings, I say he's all right."

"You can't understand about these things, Cynthia. Women never can. But you see these gold bugs that have control of the markets will raise prices just a little, to catch farmers in their trap. It's simply another Republican scheme, and the reason there is so much business done is because the farmers are smart enough to take advantage of 'em, and sell before they go down."

"Maybe we'd better sell our hogs now, if that's the case."

"They are hardly fat enough for the market."

"Well, I don't see what we're goin' to do. You have gone and bet away that $20. Maybe we'd better sell our sheep and cattle during the McKinley wave."

"I would, Cynthia. I'd be tempted to make a clearing sale, were it not for the looks of the thing. You see Harrington and some others would say I was ashamed to live here since the fight and was goin' to move away."

"I don't see, Simon, as we'd have to move away if we did sell everything."

"No, not as long as the money lasted, and they didn't close the mortgage. But then, I suppose, we'd either have to move to the poorhouse, or to Mexico, or to India, where people have good times."

"Well, if you ever take such a ridiculous notion as to move down there in Mexico, and live among them Greasers, you will go alone. I'd never go with you."

"But suppose we move to India?"

"Simon Grey! Are you crazy? Why, they're all heathen over there, and I've heard there's more people there now than there is room for. Besides, where on earth could you get money enough to take us all that far? Why, such a suggestion is ridiculous. Maybe, when Joe Harrington hit you he knocked out some of your sense."

But no sooner said than Cynthia realized that she had struck the wrong chord for such a remark was an insult to Simon, who had long been noted for his wisdom. It roused his anger every time he thought of the fight, and when Cynthia referred to it in this fashion, it riled him beyond all reason. He jumped up from his chair, and madly stamping his foot on the floor, swore that if she said another word he'd go to India or Mexico, and he wouldn't ask her to go along, and when he arrived there, he'd probably marry again, and she'd never know the difference. Cynthia was so amused she laughed. "Wouldn't you look pretty, Simon, with some of them Greasers for a wife?"

"Referring to that old cuss Harrington again, are you? He was the one that told you the Mexican ladies are Greasers. No doubt in my mind but what it's another blamed Republican scheme to make people think the Mexicans are not as good as we are. I dare say they're whiter than you are!" And he shook his fist in her face to emphasize it.

"Simon," said Cynthia, "take those eggs and go to town. We need some groceries, and maybe a little fresh air might calm you. You know the doctor said your brain should not be irritated."

"I'll attend to my brain," retorted Simon, "and also to the buyin' of the groceries. I want some tobacco for one thing. Anything else we need?"

"I suppose we could all live if you had tobacco, but if there's any money left you might get some sugar and coffee."

Simon then started for Boonsville, and Cynthia was left at home with her two little boys. "Pa looks kinder dilapidated, don't he?" said Jimmie, as he watched his father disappear down the road.

* * * * * *

Many remarks similar to Jimmie's were made by the people of Boonsville when they saw Political Simon. He did indeed look dilapidated; his figure was less erect, and his feathers seemed to be drooping.

"Hi, there, Simon," somebody said; "up again, are you?"

"Yes, sir," said Simon. "Up and ever ready to defend my honor." And then the fellow laughed.

"Too bad you were so unfortunate."

"Oh, you needn't grieve about it. I ain't any more unfortunate than you are. The election has put us all in the same boat—the boat of slavery and despair."

"I don't understand you, Simon."

"Well, you will before many months roll by. We are elected to be slaves of the rich men for four more years; by that time we will all be in despair. This McKinley prosperity wave won't last long."

"Suppose it does, though; then what would you think?"

"What—would—I—think?" Simon slowly repeated. "I would think it was another d—d Republican scheme to deceive the people."

"Well, wouldn't you be glad if times did get better, regardless of the cause?"

"Certainly; I want good times, but if we got them I'd never thank a Republican administration for it."

"Suppose Bryan had been elected and times improved, would you thank him for it?"

"Indeed, I would."

"Then you are partial, Simon. Why not think if such were the case that it was a Populist scheme to deceive the people?"

"Because Bryan's an honest man."

"How do you know?"

"How do I know anything? My paper says he's honest."

"But how do you know it's the truth?"

"See here. How do you know he's dishonest?"

"I don't. Neither do I know he is honest. I am not personally acquainted with the man, but I do know that he has charged outrageous high pay for making speeches over the country. It seems to me that a man who hates the rich, and so dearly loves the poor, would not care to accumulate wealth so fast, taking the dollars out of the laborers' pockets. I tell you, Simon, if times get better, you ought to change your politics."

"Just wait 'till they get better. You'll have to wait 'till doomsday for times to improve under Republican rule."

Political Simon then walked into the store and placed his basket of eggs on the counter.

"What are eggs worth to-day?" he inquired of the clerk.

"Two cents more than they were before election," the clerk quickly responded.

"Well," said Simon, who knew the clerk was Republican, "you needn't be so d—d glad to tell it. I see that Republicans like yourself are dreadful haughty because prices are a little better, but you'll grin the other way when this little McKinley wave breaks."

"Mr. Grey, whenever this wave, as you call it, breaks, it will turn into the foam of prosperity. Just notice."

"How easy," said Simon, "some people are deluded. I see some fellows out there on the street a-shakin' gold coin. I expect they inherited the pieces as an heirloom in the family, and they have been keepin' them all these years to get a chance to show 'em now, to prove that all our gold isn't in England nor the government vaults."

"Why, Mr. Grey, everybody can have gold now. Confidence is restored, and gold will once more circulate. Just take a check to the bank and see if the banker won't cash it in gold."

Political Simon doubted very much what the clerk said, and resolved within his own mind to go back home and bring two or three hogs to town, if they weren't very fat, just to prove in his own mind that the clerk was mistaken.

Sooner than Cynthia expected, Simon came home. During the campaign it had been his custom to stay so long in town that she was surprised to see him return in an hour.

"Cynthia," he said, as he entered the house, "I have decided to sell two or three hogs while this McKinley wave lasts, for no tellin' what they will be worth after a while."

"What did you get for the eggs?"

"Two cents more than before. You make the hens hurry and lay before they go down."

"Maybe times ain't goin' to be as bad as predicted," said Cynthia.

"Now, Cynthia, women, as a rule, have weak minds, and are easily influenced, and I want you to be on your guard. Better prices for a few days is the bait these goldbugs set to catch people on their hook, but I trust none of my family will bite."

"I suppose you are right, Simon, but time will prove all things. Accordin' to your brother Ezra, success of the Populist ticket would not bring any benefits."

"Cynthia, don't you ever mention Ezra's idea of things. It has made me enough trouble without alluding to it. In an indirect way, Ezra's Republicanism is the cause of my sore head. If he knew how I have suffered for him, for the honor of the Grey family, I have an idea that he'd turn Populist."

"Maybe we had better write and tell him then."

"Great heavens, no! If I'd have licked the daylight out of Harrington, as I first intended to, it might do, but as he's able to be up and around it would be better not to refer to it. Just let hard times prove his mistake to him. He'll be a Populist—mind, body and soul—'fore many years roll by."

Simon and his wife continued to talk for some time, and then Simon went back to Boonsville with his hogs, returning in the evening with a $20 gold piece.

"We'd better keep it for a curiosity," said Simon.

"And hogs are a better price, too, are they, father?" inquired Vinnie.

"Yes, everything is improving to delude people."

It seemed to Vinnie a very pleasant delusion, and four months later it seemed to her to be lasting a long while; that the McKinley wave must be a large one, for times continued to improve.

To be Continued.

POETIC FANCY RUDELY SHOCKED

It is perhaps well that all men are not poets, else we might sometimes suffer for lack of the necessaries of life. This was the conclusion of James Russell Lowell after an encounter with a somewhat prosaic neighbor. Mr. Lowell was dreamily strolling along toward his home in Cambridge one unusually beautiful night.

"WHAT A BEAUTIFUL NIGHT IT IS."

Slowly, with serene, queenly majesty, a full moon was ascending her "azure throne," pouring her lavish light over all things and softening into semblances of beauty even the ugly outlines of the conventional domestic architecture round about. Duly illuminated by the loveliness of the spectacle, the poet, as he passed by the house of the estimable brother-man who supplied meat to him regularly for a slight consideration of profit, noticed that valuable citizen leaning on his fence and gazing up in a kind of rapt way. It pleased Lowell to think that the butcher's immortal soul was bathing itself in the flood of semispiritual moonlight, and, pausing, he remarked: "What a beautiful night it is, neighbor." "Yes, Mr. Lowell, I was just a-thinkin' what a bully night for a slaughterin' this would be." "Of course, of course," gasped the poet, beating a hasty retreat.

BOSTON DOCTOR FOUND THE SONG

Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, is a connoisseur in music as well as an eminent surgeon, and, although his knowledge of the divine art is only theoretical, he knows enough about it to carry in his head the tunes he likes. Street musicians were used to his requests for repeating a melody, but in one case he had some difficulty in tracing a song when he wished to procure it for himself.

His quick ear had caught a new air upon a hand organ and he at once asked the Italian grinder its name. The man

THE MAN COULD NOT SPEAK A WORD OF ENGLISH.

could not speak a word of English, and it was only with difficulty that Bigelow learned the title of the tune and wrote it down—Silva tredi mon digo.

Then he went to a music shop and set the clerk upon its trail.

Nobody could tell what it might be and one Italian collection after another was overhauled until at last all the clerks in the shop were brought into requisition. Finally one of them had a thought.

"I'll tell you what you want," said he. "It's 'Silver Threads Among the Gold.'"

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Imperialism.

"I would like to have you answer in regard to that word imperialism, which the Democrats are using so much. I know what Webster's definition is for it, but I do not see the point where it conflicts with our government now."—E. D., New Lebanon, Pa.

Imperialism, as used by the Democrats, is but a catch-word. The fact is really expansion; but by calling it imperialism, they try to make voters believe it is something different, something new and something dangerous. It is none of these things.

Moss on Roofs.

"Can you inform me what to use to prevent moss from growing on shingle roofs? My roofs are somewhat shaded by maple trees, and moss on the north sides of the roofs holds the dampness and soon destroys the shingles. Should like very much to find a preventative, as I have just reshingled my buildings."—M. H. S., Lawton, Mich.

We submit this interesting query to our readers. Who can send a tested and effective method?

No War Declared.

"Please answer at what date President McKinley declared war on the Filipinos?"—A. F. R., Blackbird, Neb.

The President alone has no power to declare war. The constitution provides that this power rests with Congress. There was no declaration of war against the Filipinos, because they were in rebellion against our authority. War is not declared against persons in insurrection or rebellion. In 1861 the United States made no formal declaration of war against the Southern people. They were in rebellion, and this government was fighting to put down that rebellion, just as we are to-day in the Philippines.

Restored to the Rolls.

"I want to know what class of soldiers were restored to the pension rolls. I see in the pension report of August 1, 1900, there were 4,699 names restored. For what had they been dropped?"—Subscriber, Almond, N. C.

There are many reasons why the bureau drops names from the pension roll. Since April 1, 1897, over 16,000 names, which had been dropped for various reasons, have been restored to the rolls.

That $20,000.

"Will you please state what we paid the twenty millions to Spain for? One of my Democratic friends here claims it was for the Philippine Islands and the inhabitants thereof. I claim it was for the public improvements."—J. B. D., Fairfield, Ill.

That twenty millions was understood to be the value of the public improvements at Manila and elsewhere made by Spain. Just tell your Democratic friend, when Jefferson bought Louisiana from France in 1803, the money was paid for the territory, and ask him if Jefferson, the father of Democracy, thought he bought the 50,000 white people who then lived in Louisiana.

The Proper Term.

"Is it correct to say, 'I drank two cupfuls of water,' or 'I drank two cups full of water'?"—C. B. L., Hoorefield, O.

If you used one cup, and drank twice from it, you drank two cupfuls. If you had two different cups, and drank both, then you drank two cups full.

Payments in Silver.

"Please explain wherein it would be repudiation to pay off the coin bonds in silver under existing law. Is not all money as good as gold? Judge Yates, Republican gubernatorial candidate in Illinois, in a recent speech declared that an old, worn, wrinkled paper dollar is worth 100 cents the world over. Why not so with silver? If the silver dollar under our present system is worth 100 cents, why not use it to pay off bonds?"—G. W. M., McPaul, Ia.

Well, if all dollars are alike, why insist on paying in silver? Turn your question around and ask it of yourself.

The reason against compelling a man to take silver in payment of bonds is that to do that would simply cause the silver dollar to fall to its bullion value. So long as these payments are made in gold, it is easy to keep silver dollars equal to gold ones. But force silver in payment of government securities, and you at once make every man who has a silver dollar or a silver certificate try to get rid of it. He will hoard gold or paper notes payable in gold and use silver. So will every one else, with the result that the parity of silver and gold will be destroyed.

Silver Standard.

"Will you please state in your valuable paper what different countries or governments use free silver or the silver standard of money in preference to the gold standard?"—F. A. C., Terry, S. D.

We believe the most important countries which adhere to the silver standard are Mexico and China. The others are Guatemala, Honduras, Corea, Nicaragua, Persia, Salvador and Siam. The others are gold standard.

Water Pressure.

"What will be the difference in the pressure of two pipes from a tank of water 21 feet high, one of the pipes to be connected at the bottom and the other one foot from the top—both to be brought to the same level?"—E. G., Bedford, Pa.

If we understand your question to mean that the two pipes should be brought down to the same level, there would be no difference in pressure at the bottom of the two pipes. The pressure of water depends upon its height. In the case stated, the vertical distance from the bottom of the tubes to the surface of the water in the tank would be precisely the same.

Anarchy and Socialism.

"I have noticed both Republican and Democratic papers seem to have a tendency to place anarchy and socialism under one head. Now I have never studied anarchy, but I have socialism and all one must do to find out the difference is to refer to any of the leading dictionaries. Why this tendency to make a false impression?"—H. E. G., Sisters, Ore.

We know the two words are often coupled together, but it does not follow that the persons using them do not understand their meaning. It is because they are referring to some movement which contains both anarchistic and socialistic ideas. Debs, for instance, is a socialist, but when the organization of railway men under his lead struck, and attempted by force to prevent other men from working, that act was really anarchistic. It was a blow at organized government. Anarchists believe in no government; socialists would make the government the sole owner and employer.

Disfranchising Negroes.

"How can a state pass a law, and enforce it, disfranchising the negro voters, as South Carolina has done?"—J. W. H., Brandsville, Mo.

Well, a state legislature has the right to decide who shall be voters. It may prohibit women or minors from voting; it may improve a property qualification; it may require men to be able to read and write as a condition of voting. These restrictions are usually made a part of the state constitution, instead of being mere laws.

There is one prohibition on the right of a state to disfranchise voters in the national constitution. It is that no state shall deny the right to vote because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The question has not been taken to the supreme court whether the ingenious dodge of the "grandfather clause," which has been fully explained in The Blade, violates this provision of the national constitution. We believe it does, and hope a case will be taken to the supreme court speedily, to have the matter decided.

Construing the Constitution.

"Please construe Article I, section 8, clause 5 of the national constitution. If the gold standard were adopted by the entire world, what would the per capita circulation be?"—M. M. G., Des Moines, Iowa.

That clause of the constitution says that Congress shall have power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." We presume the point desired is the construction of "regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin," as the rest of the clause explains itself.

By "regulating the value" of our own money is simply meant to determine what weight of gold, or silver, or both, should go into the unit, whatever it might be, and the other coins. The long discussion in the First Congress over the establishment of our coinage show that the fathers understood fully that the value of coin depends entirely upon the market value of gold or silver in it. Regulating the value of foreign coin means simply to say what a foreign coin shall be valued at in American money. This is fixed by the secretary of the treasury; and he fixes the value at the value of the gold or silver in the coin under consideration.

Your second question it is impossible to answer, of course. You seem to attach a vast deal of importance to the circulation per capita. It is of no more importance than would be the consumption of water per capita. The larger the number of banks, the less money it takes to conduct business. Then a per capita which would be ample for one country would be too small for another, and so on. However, there would be no trouble, for all the greatest commercial nations are already on the gold standard.

Effect of Free Silver.

"What would be the effect of free silver at 16 to 1 on the business of our country?"—A. W., Zanesfield, O.

The first result would be the disappearance of all gold from circulation, contracting the circulation by over half a billion. The second would be that all our silver and paper would lose about half its purchasing power, the silver dollar would buy only as much as its worth as bullion; and as our paper would be redeemable only in silver, it would be worth no more. This would be an enormous contraction of the currency that it would bring on at once a panic of the most formidable dimensions.

Now, as to the farmer. The prices of all his products he sells would increase, when measured in 50-cent dollars. That is to say, the actual value would not increase, but the nominal price would. Wheat would not sell in England for twice as many shillings a quarter. The case would be simply this: If the law were changed concerning the length of the yard, and it were made only half its present length, it would take twice as many of the new yards of cloth to make a coat, but in reality no more cloth would be needed. So, while his wheat would sell for twice the number of dollars it does now, those dollars would buy no more than half what that number does now. The prices of all things he buys, measured in the depreciated dollars, would increase in the same way. His clothes, his groceries, his farm machinery, his transportation, his taxes, evrything would cost him twice as much as before. So that he would gain nothing by the rise in the prices of his own products which was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the prices of all the commodities for which he exchanged them. But he would lose immensely by the commercial and financial disturbances which would result from a change of money standard. For these would result in a widespread paralysis of commerce and industry which would greatly restrict the market for farm products for years, so that, in the absence of a market for them, the prices of his products would not rise for some time—probably for some years—to correspond with the depreciated value of the money in which he would be paid.

There are many other results that would follow, but space will not allow a longer discussion.

Siberian Railway.

"Which is the longest railroad in the world, and what points does it connect?"—J. A. J., Millport, Ala.

The longest single railroad in the world is doubtless Russia's great Siberian railway, not yet fully completed. It will be an all rail route from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock and Port Arthur, on the eastern coast of Asia.

WOULD NOT GIVE STOCK POINTERS

The late Collis P. Huntington, although always accessible in his office during business hours, was not loquacious about the stocks in which he was interested, and "pointers" could never be expected from him for the benefit of others. His opinion was frequently sought by the newspapers, and whenever he thought it was proper he would talk for publication rapidly and to the point. When he had finished his statement the most adroit cross-examination by the interviewer could add nothing to it. When the big bull movement in stocks was at its height a little more than a year ago a man who seldom speculated in stocks told a broker that he knew Mr. Huntington well and that he thought that the latter would give him inside information about one of his companies in which he was interested.

"If you can get this information," said the broker, "it will be worth thousands of dollars to you. But I know Mr. Huntington's reputation so well that I do not believe he will say anything to affect

MR. HUNTINGTON AND THE INTERVIEWER.

the market price of his stocks."

The man was confident, however, and when Mr. Huntington received him in a friendly manner he began to figure his profits.

"I have come to ask you about such-and-such a stock," he said, "and I will be much obliged to you for a pointer on it."

Mr. Huntington was amused at this request, but he did not show it.

"You may have my opinion on it," said Mr. Huntington, "but you must consider it confidential."

"Certainly," said the occasional speculator.

"Well, then, I may tell you that I would not buy it at 25, nor would I sell it at 60. Good afternoon."

It was not until this man had reached his broker's office repeating Mr. Huntington's words all the way, that he might not forget them, that he discovered the lack of point in Mr. Huntington's confidential pointer.

Carried Away by His Eloquence.

"I see Washington thinks the trolley is responsible for the decrease in your population," said the Brooklyn man.

The Chicago man was furious.

"Why, sir," he blustered, "there are more people killed by trolley cars in Brooklyn than all of our population put together."—Chicago Tribune.

Ample Grounds for Divorce.

Judge—What are your grounds for seeking a divorce?

Plaintiff—Well, my husband has developed a scheme for the regeneration of the race and for making life worth living, and he is practicing on me.

"Granted."—Life.

Unless It's a Yacht Race.

"What is an international episode, pa?"

"Well, it is either a wedding or a war."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Mother's Love

Is boundless. Yet it is utterly helpless to give strength to the child born with a low vitality. The time to give strength to the child is before birth and to impart this gift the mother herself must be strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives strength to mothers. It preserves them in robust health in the months before baby comes. It practically does away with the pains of motherhood, and enables the mother to endow her child with a healthy body and a happy disposition. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is absolutely free from opium and cocaine.

"I consider Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the best medicine made," writes Mrs. Mary Murdock, of 220 Taylor St., Topeka, Kansas. "I know it has no equal. I am the mother of ten children and only one living—the tenth one. She is one year old and is as well and hearty as can be. She is a beauty. Of my other babies, some were born at right time, but dead, others were premature births; one lived to be one year old but she was always feeble. I tried different doctors but none of them could tell what my trouble was. I was examined by surgeons but they found nothing wrong. I did not know what to do, so I thought this last time I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took it the entire nine months and now have a fine baby girl, and I can not praise your medicine enough for the good it did me."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

The Paper Moon.

The moon like a paper lantern
Is lifted over the hill,
And below in the silent valley
Even the aspens are still.

Wondrous and frail it rises
Over the painted firs,
While down in the piney stillness
Only the river stirs;

Lulling its peaceful orchards
Murmurs the meadowy stream,
Threading the purple landscape
Like a silver road in a dream.

And I fancy the great Allmother
Is wandering, lamp in hand,
Distilling the night's enchantment
From her blue garden land;

Where a thousand Junes have perished
To make one perfect rose,
A thousand beauties taken
The journey no man knows;

Where a thousand perfect lovers
Have smiled and gone to sleep
With only a kiss to remember,
And only a rose to keep.

O, great mysterious Mother,
In whose calm face we smile,
Swing slow thy paper lantern,
Stay not our joys a while!

For tonight through this northern garden,
Where the yellow roses twine,
Wander thy maiden lovers,
Pierrot and Columbine.

—Bliss Carman, in Saturday Evening Post.

EXPLAINS A BRITISH JOKE.

"You Americans," said the London young man, as he stopped sucking his cane, "are always insinuating that we Englishmen don't know what a real joke is. Now, just hold your sides while I go over this one, which I read in a home paper a week ago:

"'The Countess—M'lord, you were at the grand dinner last night, were you not? Just a while ago I heard one of those vulgar Americans make the remark that this morning you had a big head.

"'The Duke—But, m'lady, there's nothing in it.'"

The American looked as sober as a criminal court judge.

"Well?" he asked.

"Don't you see?" explained the disgusted Britisher, poking the other in the ribs with his cane; "the countess says someone accused her companion (ha!) of having a big head (ha! ha!), and he declares (p-ah! ha!) there's nothing in it."

"Yes, but—"

"Blarsted idiocy, but what?"

"Her companion was a duke."

"Yes."

"And not any different from the rest of the English nobility?"

"No. But the joke, the joke! It is so adroitly put. In apparent inadvertence (desperately) the duke admits there is nothing in his head! Now, do you see?"

"Well, it's a little strange that the duke could make such a frank and candid admission, but—where does the joke come in?"

Hard to Believe.

He (returned from a tour around the world)—Awfully ugly little beggars, the Japs. Why, I was considered quite a good-looking chap out there.

She (absently)—Really?—London Tit-Bits.

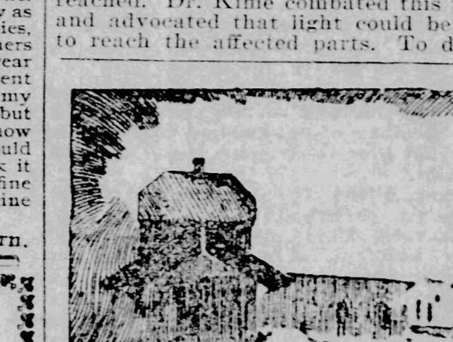
DR. KIME'S NEW CURE

Experiment Proves That Light Can Penetrate Human Tissues.

Dr. J. W. Kime, formerly editor of the Iowa Medical Journal, has just made a remarkable discovery on the possibilities of photography. Dr. Kime by his experiments has proved that sunlight will penetrate the human tissues, and that a picture can be taken with a light that has first been filtered through the human body.

Dr. Kime's discovery was made in connection with experiments for the cure of tubercular germs by the use of sunlight as a germicide. This discovery was the result of long study on the subject of tuberculosis, and promises to be of the greatest promise to the thousands of people suffering from tubercular troubles. Dr. Kime has established a sanitarium, where scores of patients are being treated, and the value of his new knowledge is being satisfactorily demonstrated.

It is a well-known fact that sunlight is the most effective germicide known. The difficulty that has confronted the scientific world has been the belief that light could not penetrate the human tissues, and that, therefore, the parts suffering from tubercular affections could not be reached. Dr. Kime combated this theory and advocated that light could be made to reach the affected parts. To do this



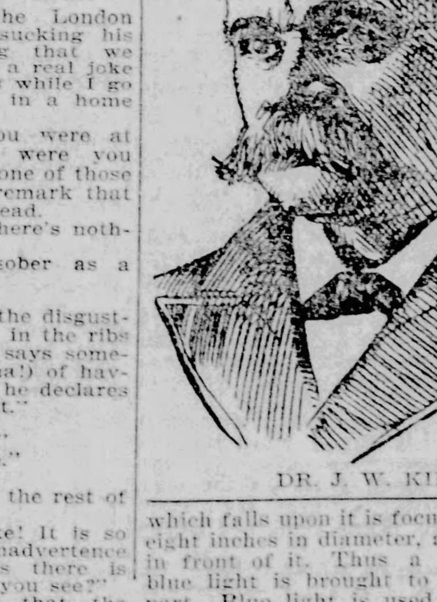
TAKEN THROUGH A MAN'S HAND.
(Time of Exposure, Five Minutes.)

he invented a disc of colored glass for the purpose of obtaining the actinic or light rays as differentiated from the heat rays. The light was reflected from this circular mirror upon the body of the patient.

To prove his theory that light would penetrate the body Dr. Kime began to perform some experiments in photography. In this he was assisted by G. L. Hostetler, a photographer, of this city. The results obtained were of such a character as to leave no shadow of doubt as to the correctness of the theory.

The method of procedure in producing these results was as follows: The subject upon whom the experiment was to be made was taken into the dark room of Photographer Hostetler, and the plates were applied with the greatest care that all rays of light should be excluded except those which traversed the body from front to back.

The reflector used in the experiment is a compound circular mirror thirty inches in diameter and overlaid with blue glass. It is so constructed that all the light



DR. J. W. KIME.

which falls upon it is focused upon a spot eight inches in diameter, about eight feet in front of it. Thus a very powerful blue light is brought to bear upon the part. Blue light is used on account of the high percentage of actinic rays of light in it as compared with the number of heat rays.

A transparency on glass of a valley in the Klondike region was used as the original from which the picture was to be made. This was fastened to a photographic dry plate, which had not been exposed to the light, and the two were placed upon the back between the shoulder blades of a well-developed man weighing 160 pounds, the transparency being put next to the skin with the new plate immediately behind it. Over these were placed black paper, black cotton wadding, some large black cloths, and all were bound down firmly with black bandages. The man was then taken into the light room, and the reflector was turned upon the chest fifteen minutes. After the exposure the man was again taken in to the dark room, where the plates were removed. The illustration shown was developed on the dry plate. The experiment, with similar results, was repeated on many different occasions. To further test the reliability of the procedure, and to insure that the picture

TAKEN THROUGH A MAN'S CHEEK
(Time of Exposure, Ten Seconds.)

ture was not produced by contact of the transparency with the plate, aided by body heat, or by some undetermined influence other than the light transmitted through the body, plates were arranged in the same manner and for similar periods of time without attempting to pass light through the body, and no pictures were developed upon the plate. The illustrations show pictures taken through the hand and cheek with the same fidelity and care.

The experiment is important in the extreme as showing the new possibilities of photography, and from a scientific point as bearing upon the possible cure of consumptives with light rays.

IF POPULATION RATIO CONTINUES

Then the United States Will Be as Densely Settled as China in Three Hundred Years.

"O, we Americans are all myriadomaniacs just now," said a Chicago social economist the other day.

"And what's a myriado-what-you-call-him?" asked a man from out of town.

"Why, a fellow that feels disgraced if his town or city, or even his state and country, doesn't show up in the census to suit him. Their commerce and wealth may have increased faster than the population. His city may have fine institutions of learning and charity. It may have splendid parks, clean, well-paved streets, and all that sort of thing that shows good taste, intelligence, liberality, and public spirit. But if in mere population is so short a few thousands of what some one has said its figure ought to be the myriadomaniacs are like Rachel weeping for her children, and will not be comforted because they are not. Or even if a city hasn't any such tokens of taste, culture, and comfort, as parks, libraries, etc., we don't miss them or make half as big a kick about not having them as over the lack of a few ciphers more or less in the census tables.

"It's as much a delusion as any other mania, and it's hard to explain. In the case of Berlin, Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Washington, and some other cities established by law man may have made the town and God the country. But no citizen of New York or Chicago made or located the harbors that brought together the swarming denizens we brag about, and whom not even native philoprogenitiveness can account for. The inhabitants of those two cities can fairly take credit for the architecture, the parks, libraries, streets, and business enterprise of those places. Nevertheless, it is the mere arithmetical additions that they feel most concerned about, and first get mad over if they don't come up to somebody's guess.

"Have you ever tried to imagine what this country will be at the beginning of the next century? It probably won't increase at the same rate that it has the last century. But suppose it increase only 25 per cent every ten years. Between the years 1970 and 1980 it would have 400,000,000 of inhabitants, or as many as there are in China. In the year 2020 it would be 1,000,000,000, and then it would be as dense as the population of China. Chicago would have in the first instance 9,000,000 inhabitants, and in 2020 25,000,000. Children are now living that might see the country with 400,000,000, and their children when it had 1,000,000,000.

"Even if the population would increase only 10 per cent every ten years the country would have the population of China in 2100 and its density by 2200. By that time, I think, most people would have got over their delight at seeing the figures steadily piling up. The digits would begin to look more like the wheels of Juggernaut than like ciphers. Life would begin to look like a serious business. In China the pressure upon the means of livelihood is such that millions, though possessing an endurance and industry surpassed by any other race, are constantly on the verge of starvation. The chasm between the rich and the poor is wider and deeper than it is in any occidental country.

"Three centuries hence, or as many as now stretch between us and the settlements at Plymouth and Jamestown—and, perhaps, in less than two centuries—this country may have 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, and be as densely populated as China. Changes and innovations now comparatively trivial are then likely to be revolutionary. When the inhabitants shall touch elbows so closely that land in many a locality shall be as valuable as it is now in great cities it will, indeed, be a struggle for existence.

"Perhaps human life will not be valued more highly than it is in China. Perhaps government will abandon census-taking, as it is said to have done in China.

"In terms of human longevity three centuries is not a vast stretch of time. Four persons in succession, each living to the age of 80, could clasp hands across such a gulf. It would be even among the extreme possibilities for the great grandson of a youth alive to-day to see such a country. But we myriadomaniacs may be sure that such a scion would not be so anxious as his great-grandsire to have his city, state, or country, show up well in the census."—Chicago Tribune.

PREHISTORIC JAPAN.

On the hills to the east of Nagasaki are to be found the remains of ancient buildings, built, in part, of immense blocks of stone. Some of the constructions are very roomy, while others are so small that it does not seem possible that they can have been used as dwellings.

The roofs are of immense flat stones, some measuring 9 by 7 by 3 feet, others 10 by 5 by 4. The roofs are covered with earth, in which, in many places, trees have taken root. There are twenty of these buildings, between which and modern buildings there is no similarity.

Similar stone erections are to be found in various parts of Japan, in fact, about 400 have been discovered. The almost entire absence of decoration on these structures is so different from modern Japanese buildings.

Near Yokohama are rooms hewn out in the soft rock, and the workmanship shows such skill that it is evident the builders were of a highly civilized people.

On a hill, 150 feet above the bay, two heaps of mussels were found. Not only had they been opened skillfully and scientifically, but mixed among them were pieces of pottery dating from very early times. A similar find was made near Tokio.

The general distribution of such evidence of an early civilization in Asia, as in Europe, Africa and America, is of the highest interest.

CHINESE LAUNDRY NAMES FANCIFUL

Sam Moy, speaking of Chinese names, said to the Chicago Chronicle:

"The majority of the names that you see on the signs of laundries or tea stores kept by Chinamen are simply fancy names adopted for their auspicious significance; for instance, 'Hop Sing' means 'deserving of prosperity,' 'Woh Loeng' means 'success through concord,' 'Nee Wah' means 'integrity and harmony.' They are simply mottoes, having no reference to the proprietor or the members of a firm whatsoever.

"Every properly constituted Chinaman has five names besides his surname, or cognomen. The last is fixed and handed down from one generation to another. There are more than three hundred patronymics known in China, not counting those of naturalized subjects who originated from Tartary. Their derivation is various and instructive, and they embody in their curious hieroglyphic shapes many an historic truth and reference to dynastic changes. The family names of the first Chinese Ambassador to this country, Chin and Jum, were at one time, about 500 B. C., the names of two principalities under the Chow kings. The descendants of the great Shun, the ideal ruler in the golden age of China, were lords of Chin. The descendants of one of the younger brothers of Wu, founder of the Chow dynasty, were the pretty sovereigns of Jum. It is from this family that the present minister to the United States is descended.

"The family of Wu comes from the feudal system of China, which existed for two thousand years. It was abolished by the first Emperor of the Tsin dynasty. He it was who built the Great Wall.

"Every male child born in China is first called by his 'milk name.' When he grows old enough to attend school he takes a 'book name.' When he has learned the mysteries of composition he competes for literary honors under an assumed name, which is finally adopted. When he successfully passes his examinations and obtains his degrees his equals address him by another, either coined by them or adopted by him. At his marriage he adopts still another, called 'style.'"

Can You Tell Why

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

Points on Cloth Gowns.

The tints in fashionable cloth gowns grow lighter and lighter; ice color, the fairest peach, a green which can hardly be distinguished from blue, are the most fashionable, and the cloth itself is of the very lightest make.

In lieu of the perpendicular tucks on the hips some of these have horizontal folds below the waist, which give a pannierlike aspect, and form part of the girdle, to which they are apparently attached by clasps of silver, the bodice opening over a vest.

Every fashionable dress now entails a great amount of work, but materials can be had tucked and corded, which saves a great deal of labor.

Boleros accompanying cloth dresses are sometimes all guipure or have lace insertions and very often show diagonal insertions of lace.

Savory Potato Salad.

Boil some small new potatoes and when they are cold cut them into dice-shaped pieces. Put a layer of them into a salad bowl, sprinkle over them a small quantity of oil and vinegar (which has been thoroughly blended) and a little finely chopped spring onion; add a thin layer of sliced radishes and pickled gherkin, then more potatoes, and so on until the bowl contains the required quantity, finishing with potatoes. Round the edge put a border of small cress, from which the stalks have been removed, and over the top of the salad place some curled anchovies which have been preserved in oil; scatter some finely chopped parsley and the sieved yolk of a hard-boiled egg over the fish and potatoes and the salad will be ready to serve.

A Bathing Cloak.

A useful if not necessary adjunct to bathing is a bathing cloak, wherewith the bather may be enveloped during her transit across the beach to and from the "briny."

White Turkish toweling is the almost invariable fabric in which they are made, though galatea may be pressed into service. Wide scarlet braid, flanked either side by narrow, gives a touch of brightness.

In form the cloak is a rather full circular, gathered on to a yoke, and having round the shoulders a capuchin hood lined with turkey twill. In making it care must be taken to make the join at the back of the turned over portion in such wise that it shall not be visible. A cotton cord with tassels secures the cloak.

WHY SAIL FOR THE POLE?

Not Merely to Find It, but to Study 11,000,000 Square Miles.

The true aim of legitimate polar exploration is not to reach the north or the south pole, but to push aside the realm of ignorance within the polar zones, says Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

There is a blank space of about 3 million square miles around the northern axis and another of about 8 million square miles around the southern pivot. We thus have, at the two poles, an unknown area equal to the combined spread of North America and Europe.

In a region of such incomprehensible extent is there not the prospect of material discoveries of interest and value to mankinds?

In the dawn of the new century of progress and enlightenment an area equal to one-quarter of the entire known land surface of the globe is still a blank upon our charts.

It is the habit of many people to decry the efforts of polar explorers as being barren of results comparable to the expenditures of life and time and money. A short time ago the editor of a New York newspaper sent a bright young man to me with instructions to get a story of what he called "The Colossal Folly of the Century: The Useless Search for the North Pole." I explained to this reporter that the discovery of the pole was a perfectly feasible project, but that the aim of polar explorers had not been and should not be narrowed down to pole chasing. It should be enlarged to include a thorough, systematic study of the land, the life and the weather conditions. I also said: "It is not more valuable, as a point, than any other point 600 or 1,000 miles away. The great advantage to be derived from the discovery of the pole is the clearing up of the mystery which surrounds the polar regions. Obtaining definite knowledge of the unknown blank space in the vicinity of the pole is worth striving for, and no polar expedition can be undertaken—no expedition, that is, perfectly fitted with scientific appliances and correctly conducted—without resulting in some scientific benefit."

The result of polar exploration in the past has been productive of great results, but these results enter so naturally into the development of commerce and the various branches of natural sciences, that,

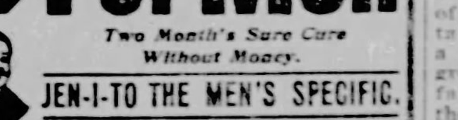
DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

like the contributary waters of a river, the original source is lost in the new stream. Early voyages into the frozen seas were directed only by ambitions to conquer new lands for commercial purposes. From their efforts it now follows that we have a knowledge of Alaska, with its limitless gold, of the great Northwest Territory, and indeed, all of British North America, with its known wealth of furs and its unknown beds of minerals, and of Spitzenbergen and much of Siberia. As a result of the work of those forgotten explorers we have developed a sealing industry, a fur trade and a whale fishery, which has brought wealth of billions of dollars to hardy adventurers.

The aim of modern polar effort is not, however, to discover a new passage to reach the profitable trade of the Orient, or to find new avenues for the development of commercial enterprises. It is to gather information to better understand the conditions of the earth, not only within the arctic circle, but at the equator or in our own locality as well. To attempt to study the natural history of the globe, without a specific knowledge of the two polar areas, is like attempting to study the physiology of the human system without a knowledge of the circulation. It is no more possible to understand the physics of the regions in which we live without a better knowledge of the polar unknown, than it is to understand the function of the stomach without a clear conception of the influence of the brain upon it. The number and the importance of these problems will depend upon future development. The science of forecasting weather is still in its infancy, but upon its perfection depends thousands of lives and millions of dollars. We cannot hope to find the origin and destiny of storms and cold waves and a hundred other weather peculiarities until the atmospheric conditions, the terrestrial topography and the interchange of air and sea currents are carefully noted at the pole. In geology and meteorology there is much to be gained by a continuation of polar exploration. The keys which will open the doors of new chapters are lost in the polar snows.

Terrestrial magnetism is still a name for something of which we know very little. What is it? How does it originate, and what about its function and its distribution? These questions can only be answered by theories. The northern magnetic pole has been approximately located by Ross, but it moves, and needs a reinvestigation. Borchgrevink is returning with the report that he has located the south magnetic pole, but this has been done before him by four other expeditions, and still, if we draw a circle with a diameter of 500 miles on the still unknown Victorialand, it will only be possible to say that the pole is within this circle. The compass upon which every land surveyor and sea officer depends for direction, is reliable or otherwise in direct proportion to our increase in the knowledge of the exact location of the magnetic poles and the behavior of the needle in various parts of the globe, but particularly at the poles.

To remedy the erring direction of the compass effects the home and the family of every man, rich or poor, educated or otherwise. To point correctly the magnetic needle is alone worth all the time and money spent in searching the polar regions.



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The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Insects in Well Water.

A. H. P., West Virginia:—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime. In this stir half a gallon of pulverized charcoal. After the lime and charcoal are well incorporated and the lime pulverized, scatter it along the sides of the well and in the water.

Calf Runs Its Tongue Out.

Mrs. F. S.: You describe husk or hoose, but as you have tried a remedy for that, the calf is likely suffering from indigestion. This trouble is brought on at times by giving the calf cold milk at long intervals. It also results from milk from a cow that is not perfectly healthy. Stables that are not clean, or feeding from pails that are not well cleaned will cause it. Give your calf 3 ozs. of castor oil, in which is put a tablespoonful of powdered ginger. After this operates, give this: Lime water, 2 ozs.; infusion of gentian, 2 ozs. Administer this twice a day in half a pint of milk. The calf should be given a little milk five or six times a day.

Carolina Poplar.

Constant Reader, Ohio: The South Carolina poplar (Populus Monilifera) is a good tree when rapid growth is desired. It is considered a sanitary tree, as the foliage absorbs much water, and is better adapted to wet, marshy situations. It is a cleanly tree aside from the fact that it drops many leaves during the summer. It is too large for narrow streets and does not bear pruning back of large branches so well as the sycamore for example—that is, it loses its identity and forms only a mass of bulky foliage. The roots are very brittle, and for this reason it is better to grow the trees from seeds than from cuttings. The best time to sow the seed is in November. The seeds must be covered with about half an inch of fine earth. If the seeds are kept out of the ground till spring, a great number will not vegitate till the year after they are planted.

Received.

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Talk About Young Chicks.

I have been in the poultry business more or less for quite a number of years, and have had a good deal of experience with the different ways of feeding and rearing fowls. I have taken this one's advice, and tried that one's method; have read that one's formula, and this one's recipe. Some were expensive, some were a lot of trouble to prepare, some the poultry do not like, and some do not agree with them, and sometimes we hardly know what to do.

I have adopted a method of my own with splendid success. When a brood of young chicks are ready to "take off," I have my coop arranged with a small yard in front of it; this yard is sprinkled about one-half inch deep with clean, coarse sand; in the center is placed a long, shallow pan (or sad iron heater); this I fill with clean, fresh water, place a board over the top and a rock on the board, leaving about an inch space on each side of the board, so the little fellows can get their heads in the pan to drink, but can not get wet or dirty the water.

Place the brood in the yard, and scatter rolled oats plentifully on the sand, with a handful of shelled corn for the hen, and it will repay one for their trouble to see the babies eat and talk; feed the oats four times a day, and bread crumbs soaked in sweet milk once a day, until they are a week old. If there is any sign of bowel trouble put a few drops of laudanum in the milk, and mix well with the crumbs. The sand should be replenished twice a week. Clean the coop (which should have a tight board bottom) every morning; also wash the water pan, and keep plenty of fresh water always where they can get it. Chicks managed in this way will never be bothered with gapes, or other disease. After they are two days' old, if the weather is fine, let them have free range, having a little door to the nursery yard, and always feeding them inside. They will always meet you there at feeding time.

When they are a week old, discontinue the bread crumbs, and sprinkle a little coarse corn chop in the oats, gradually adding more chop until they are pretty well feathered, then begin feeding them whole corn by mixing it in the chop, increasing the corn with each feed until by the time they will weigh three-quarters of a pound, they do nicely on corn alone. I give plenty of sweet milk and cooked vegetables, when I have them. A little Venetian red in the drinking water will keep them healthy. I expect next season, to use brooders, substituting them for the coops. Chicks raised in the manner I have described are easily raised, healthy and profitable.—Cor. Poultry and Belgian Hare Standard.

Management of Pasture Land.

Land which is considered to be of no avail is given over to the cattle to roam at will. Rocky ledges from which the trees have been cut make up a large percentage of this land, also fields in which the soil is poor. The growth that covers them is mostly brush, briers, ferns and vegetation that the cattle will not touch or else get little nourishment from. These ledges could be made a source of gain in the growth of wood, besides keeping the springs and streams from drying up. A little care and attention given to the best portion of the remaining ground would bring good results. The planting of such grasses as red top, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, timothy and clover in a mixture will give a succession of growths and will hold out well in the fall. The seed does not cost much and the planting can be done in spare hours—a piece of ground at a time. Fields that have been under cultivation, if turned into a pasture for a time will be greatly benefited by such a rest.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Arrested for "Re-Making" a Horse.

Michael McQuade, a Washington, D. C., horse dealer, was before the police court on the charge of "remaking" a horse with intent to defraud. William Jones, a negro farmer, from upper Marlboro, recently purchased a horse from McQuade. The horse was turned into a field for a few days' rest and suffered from a passing storm. The way he suffered was novel, for after he had been rainsoaked, his kin sbegan to curl up and peel off. An investigation showed Jones that the place where the original hide and hair of the horse had been worn off by work or exposure had been skillfully patched up with calfskin, with the hair out. The horse had been made to look like new. Jones collected a bundle of the calfskin, exhibited to Superintendent of Police Sylvester and had McQuade arrested. A postponement of the case was granted.

Manufacturer of Sauerkraut.

Vice Consul George H. Murphy says: "The best German sauerkraut is made in Madgeburg, but when a consular attempts to ascertain how it is made, he encounters the usual insuperable obstacle—business secrets. The manufacturer politely replies to all inquiries, 'My recipe is what makes my business profitable. If I gave it to you, you could make the same sauerkraut in Washington. The fame of Madgeburg would thus be dimmed, and what would become of the orders which mean so much to me?'

"The process of manufacture, omitting business secrets is about as follows:

"Take a number of heads of white cabbage, as fresh as possible, and cut them into fine, long shreds. Place in layers in barrels, or kegs, strewing salt over each layer, using one-half a pound of salt for each 25 cabbages. Press the mass down with clean feet, wooden shoes or a heavy stamper. Place a cover on the barrel, and upon this lay a heavy stone. This presses the sauerkraut more and conserves it better. The sauerkraut must then be allowed to ferment in a cellar for from three to eight days, according to the temperature of the room. The barrel should then be tightly closed and kept in a cool place, preferably in a cellar.

"After the barrel is closed the sauerkraut will be ready for use in about a week. As soon as some is used, the barrel should be covered and a stone again placed on top.

"In preparing and keeping sauerkraut, sunshine and extremes of heat and cold should be avoided."

Let Hogs Run.

Accurate experiments have proved time and again that hogs fatten better when given the run of an acre lot than when confined in a close pen. Then a hogpen is an unmitigated nuisance. It is reasonable to suppose that cholera and diseases are introduced into the herds by their being compelled to eat and breathe while eating so much during the dry season; also by being deprived of plenty of good drinking water. Cattle will proclaim their thirst by constant bawling, but the pigs will endure it with a much greater degree of silence, hence should have all the more watching in this direction. Do you feed your hogs in the dust in dry times and in the mud when it is wet? Put in a feeding floor. It is one of the best investments you can make. Do not say that you can't afford it, for you had better sell part of the feed and get some plank to make it with. The balance of the feed will make better and healthier hogs than if you continue to feed in either dust or mud.—Arkansas Cultivator.

THEY KEEP TAB ON HONEY BEES

"Talk about your queer trades," said a man from Texas to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "what do you think of bee tracking as a means of making a living? I know several professional bee trackers who have never done anything else in their lives, and their skill is something almost incredible. What is the work like, do you ask? Well, I'll explain. Down in Bee county, in my state, where some of the greatest apiaries in the world are located, all honey is graded and marked according to the bloom from which it was obtained. For example, you may have your choice of cotton blossom, wild clover, horse mint and several other brands, each distinct in flavor, but it was discovered long ago that the colony from each hive or cluster of hives always draws its sweets from some one particular flower and religiously shuns the others.

At the beginning of the honey-making season the proprietor of a bee farm wants to know, of course, how much of each flavor he is going to have, as a basis for calculations; so he sets the tracker to work. The tracker, who is always a native Mexican, mounts his tough little broncho, rides over to a row of hives, waits until a big, healthy looking bee emerges, and, when it flies away on its daily quest, he gallops along in its wake. Often the feeding ground is miles distant, and the bee takes anything but a bee line. On the contrary, it takes long detours, frisks and frolics through gardens, loafs in shady groves and has a good time generally, but it is the rarest thing in the world for it to shake off its 'shadow.' How the Mexican manages to keep it in sight and distinguish it from other bees it meets en route I have never been able to understand. The business seems actually to develop a special faculty. When the bee finally reaches its destination the tracker takes a mental note of the variety of flower and then returns home. Next day he verifies his observation by following another honey gatherer, and then labels the hive and proceeds to the next one. When his task is done the apiary man knows exactly what he can depend on in the several flavors. The trackers are well paid—enough to let them loaf between seasons."

Bird Intelligence.

During a high wind one day this summer a young oriole was thrown from its nest to the ground, says the Boston Christian Register. It was picked up by kind hands and kept in the house till the storm was over, and then placed on the roof of the piazza. A watch was kept behind the closed blinds of a window near by to note proceedings on the part of the parent birds. They, in the meantime, had seen the little one borne away, and had followed it to the house, and, as it was kept near the open window, its cries had apprised them of its whereabouts. They soon came to it on the roof and hovered over it, doing much talking and consulting together. Finally, they alighted near the little one, and the female slipped her wing under it and seemed to urge some course of action upon the male, who fidgeted about, coming to the little one, spreading his wings over it, then flying to a tree, when the female followed him, and brought him back, and again slipped a wing under the little one. Finally he seemed to understand or to get his nerves under control, and slipping his own wing under, together they made a sort of cradle for the birdling. And, each dipping its free wing, they flew to the tree, bearing it to a place of safety among the branches, where it was lost sight of.

An Obliging Servant.

Employer—Well, Pat, they tell me I made a fool of myself last night.

Pat—It's not for the loikes o' me to be sayin' yis or no to that, sor.

Employer—But isn't it true that I was so loaded that you had to carry me home from the club?

Pat—It is, sor.

Employer—And I suppose you had a good deal of trouble doing it?

Pat—Will, Oi can't say about the trouble, but Oi had me regrits.

Employer—You regretted to see me in that condition, of course?

Pat—Not igzactly that, sor, but Oi regritted that ye didn't t'ink of it in toime an' ax me to carry half yer load.—Richmond Dispatch.

Caught at It.

They kissed! It was a foolish act,
And soon they came to rue it;
But, oh! gentle reader, it was not the
mere osculatory act in itself that caused
the trouble, but the fact
That some one saw them do it.—Philadelpia Press.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 83 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Among the multiplicity of books upon China treating of the country and people from almost every point of view, and shaping a very different conception of the Celestials from that held from the historic of long ago, comes one entitled China's Open Door. The author, Rounsevelle Wildman, was consul general of the United States at Hong Kong for many years, and was thus brought constantly into contact with this strange people whom the world is just beginning to know.

Mr. Wildman says that to understand Chinese history, you must know the people. He has, therefore, in the first chapters endeavored to show them as they are, noting their peculiarities, their virtues and their vices, all of them the product of a long past, the story of which he then proceeds to give. Mr. Wildman style is exceedingly picturesque, and he makes his narration full of fascination.

The volume is exceedingly interesting. Following the history downward to the later years, many new facts are brought out, the whole reading like a romance. From the time of the Taiping Rebellion, the history includes the events now familiar to the world, to the latest happenings in Pekin.

The volume comes from the Lathrop Publishing Company, of Boston.

A short account of the war with the Boxers and ensuing foreign complications is written by Mr. Allen S. Will, of the Baltimore Sun, who entitles his work, World-Crisis in China, 1900. The book includes a sketch of events leading up to the present situation in the Yellow kingdom, and relates the story of the crisis as it is so far developed.

For the most part, the work is one of modern happenings, containing a fund of information about China of to-day, though there is a brief history of the China of the past, together with its rulers, religion, civilization and government. The author has written his book in a clear and readable manner, arranging the chapters so that the reader in order to gain the knowledge he desires, need only peruse those relating to events in which he is most interested, though the entire volume can be read in an evening.

Published by the John Murphy Co., Baltimore.

"The present year is the centennial of the election of Thomas Jefferson. In many respects the campaign of 1800 was the most bitter in our political history. Certainly no candidate for the Presidency was ever the object of such slander and abuse as Jefferson. * * * * His election marked the first great revolution in American politics. His inaugural address was awaited with anxiety which has been paralleled only by that which awaited Lincoln's inaugural in 1861."

In view of this anniversary, the Directors of the Old South Work in Boston have just published Jefferson's two inaugurals in leaflet, No. 104 of the Old South series.

A book written with the intention of teaching the way to a higher life is by Mr. Newton N. Riddell, and entitled A Child of Light or Heredity and Prenatal Culture. The work is compiled from twenty lectures delivered by Mr. Riddell, who believes that the science of the soul is the science of the future, and that "within half a century the study of heredity and psychology will have revolutionized our methods of teaching, juvenile government, criminal law, sociology and religion."

His book has been written in the cause of humanity, and his ideas are presented in a clear and logical manner, with an earnestness which should carry with it the lessons the work is intended to convey. Mr. Riddell's theories may not meet with the approval of all, but it cannot be gainsaid that his message is for the good of mankind.

Published by the Child of Light Publishing Co., Chicago.

Miss Sarah H. Killikelly has issued a third volume of her series entitled Curious Questions, of which she says: "The articles have been taken, mainly, from courses of lectures on foreign travel, given some years ago, and the authorities then quoted, not being noted at the time, cannot now be recalled.

'Let me then acknowledge my indebtedness by saying: I have made me a book of other men's books; 'only the thread that binds them is mine own.'"

This latest volume, like its predecessors, answers a long list of questions which are of interest in the world of science, of society and history, answering them in a manner which combines both interest and information. There is an introduction written by Hamilton W. Mabie, who pronounces the book to be a repository of facts, useful and curious, collected from many quarters by one whose experience entitles her to be called an expert.

Many fine illustrations are included in the work, which is not only a fine textbook for the student and writer, but furnishes entertainment as well as knowledge to the general reader.

Published by David McKay, Philadelphia.

A book on taxidermy has been written by Oliver Davie, who entitles his work Methods in the Art of Taxidermy. An historical introduction gives some interesting facts about the art, though its life has been short and uneventful, and its "great lights" few in number.

The work is a very handsome one, containing minute instructions for the stuffing and mounting of birds and animals, together with ninety full page engravings and a large number of figures clearly illustrating the modes of procedure in the art. In addition to these are many examples of characteristic forms and attitudes of various species of the animal kingdom, the whole forming an excellent text book for those interested in the art of taxidermy. Published by David McKay, Philadelphia.

Marie Corelli's social note on the Boer war, bearing the title, Patriotism or Self-Advertisement, clearly demonstrates the fact that the writer considers the seemingly fervent patriotism displayed by the English newspapers, certain members of the dramatic profession and "idle" society women, simply a desire for self-advertisement and notoriety.

In short, Miss Corelli thinks that England has fallen into evil ways; that English society is not what it used to be, and that a change for the worse has crept over the Briton's manners and breeding. Incidentally, she throws a few bouquets at America, and for Tommy Atkins she has only words of praise, but for the pranks of society, played with hysterical, patriotic zeal, in them, she declares, there is no health.

The brochure is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

The late Walt Whitman's most successful publisher and devoted friend, David McKay, has prepared a new edition of Leaves of Grass, the earlier copies of which are now almost entirely out of print. This latest edition presents many new features, and contains three portraits of "The Good Grey Poet," a fac-simile autobiography, and variorum readings of the poems.

The work is published by Mr. McKay, in Philadelphia.

The Saalfield Publishing company, of Akron, has brought out a new juvenile called Mr. Bunny, His Book, and the publishers have done their part of the work in an excellent manner. The illustrations, many of which resemble comic valentines, are from drawings made by W. H. Fry, and the rhymes accompanying them are written by Adah L. Sutton.

The book is obviously patterned after Mr. L. Frank Baum's Father Goose, but, like most imitations, it falls short of its mark. Stories and pictures of hobgoblins, snake-eating men and ballet girls are not calculated to inspire children's minds with the highest sentiments, and the culling out of a few of these atrocities would materially improve the volume.

Books Received.

From Dodd, Mead & Co.:
The Courtesy Dame. By Murray Gilchrist, $1.50; and
The Gateless Barrier. By Lucas Malet. $1.50.

From New Amsterdam Book Co.:
An African Treasure. By J. Maclaren Cobban. $1.25; and
Linnet: A Romance. By Grant Allen. $1.50.

From David McKay, Philadelphia:
Leaves of Grass. By Walt Whitman. $1.25;
Curious Question. By Sarah H. Killikelly. Vol. III. $2.00;
Annie Gilchrist and Walt Whitman. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. $1.00; and
Methods in the Art of Taxidermy. By Oliver Davie. $2.50.

From the Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O.:
Mr. Bunny: His Book. By Adah L. Sutton. $1.25.

From J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.:
Lovice. By Mrs. Hungerford. 50 cents; and
Patriotism or Self-Advertisement? By Marie Corelli.

All Women Know

That ordinary treatment fails to relieve painful periods.

They know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will and does and has, more than any other medicine.

Every woman knows about Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has cured.

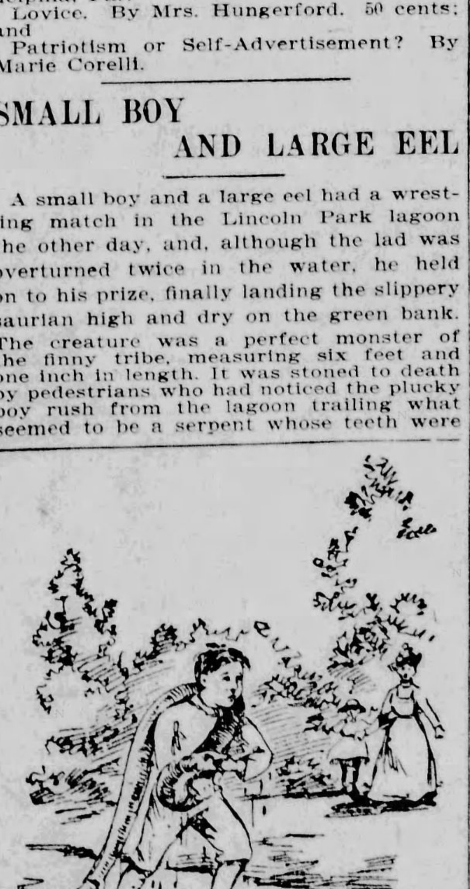
But nine women out of ten put off getting this reliable remedy until their health is nearly wrecked by experiments or neglect!

Then they write to Mrs. Pinkham and she cures them, but of course it takes longer to do so. Don't delay getting help if you are sick.

She has helped a million women. Why not you?

SMALL BOY AND LARGE EEL

A small boy and a large eel had a wrestling match in the Lincoln Park lagoon the other day, and, although the lad was overturned twice in the water, he held on to his prize, finally landing the slippery saurian high and dry on the green bank. The creature was a perfect monster of the finny tribe, measuring six feet and one inch in length. It was stoned to death by pedestrians who had noticed the plucky boy rush from the lagoon trailing what seemed to be a serpent whose teeth were supposed to be imbedded in the flesh of his arm or side. It proved that the lad had coiled the eel's head around one arm and then stuck a finger fast in the creature's "gills." In this way he dragged the apparent monster to terra firma, to the amazement and terror of several timid women and children among the beholders.—Chicago Chronicle.



CAPTURING THE EEL.

Unequally Equipped for Debate.

"Well, Colonel, how're politics your way?"

"Quiet, sah, quiet. Nothin' mo' doin' than's if ol' Backus county was a country graveya'd."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, sah, us Bryan men has mostly all got Winchestahs, while the McKinley fellahs has nothin' but ol' muzzle lodahs; so it's blame ha'd to get up any ahgument that is an ahgument."—Life.

NAMES OF NOTABLES.

Archibald Forbes' widow, with the assistance of a literary friend, is to write her husband's biography.

Simon Newcomb, the American astronomer, has had an honorary degree conferred upon him by one of the leading Austrian universities.

The Glasgow corporation has just given $2,000 for a picture, "The Coming of Spring," by E. A. Hornel, the most advanced impressionist artist in Scotland, one of the original members of the "Glasgow school." Mr. Hornel's works are for the most part gemlike color schemes resembling mosaics.

It is authoritatively announced that three leading African Methodist Episcopal bishops will support Bryan for President instead of McKinley. They are Bishop Henry M. Turner of Georgia, Bishop Grant, whose episcopal district includes Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and the Dakotas, and Bishop Derrick.

Michael Biddulph, the London banker, who has just retired from parliament, represented Herefordshire for thirty-five years without a break. Mr. Beach, "father of the house," and Sir Wilfred Lawson, the noted temperance advocate, will probably be the only members of the next parliament dating from the '50's.

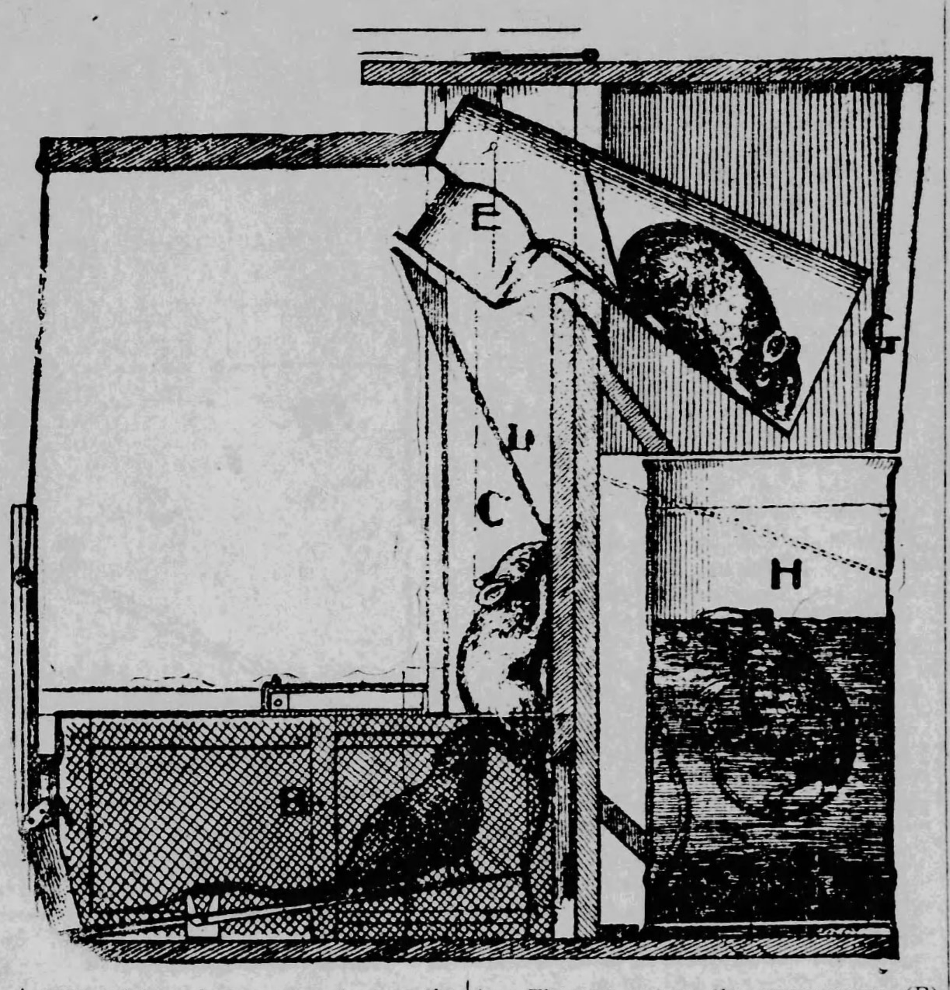
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

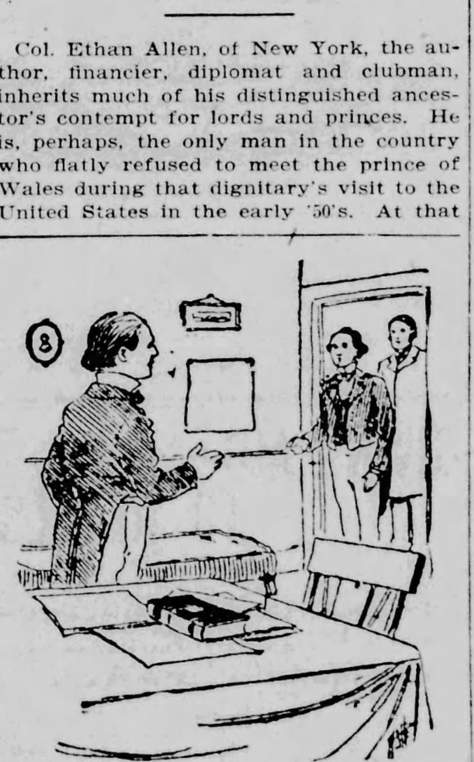
A NOVEL DEVICE FOR CATCHING RATS



A new cat-trap has appeared upon the market which the inventor, S. Ruckersberg, of Chicago, declares is far superior to anything yet brought out for the extermination of this pest. The trap is automatic in its action, each rat as it meets its doom setting the trap for another catch. The apparatus is quite simple in its operation, and, once set, requires little attention but emptying the catch and an occasional replenishing of the bait. The whole affair is about two feet in height, of the same length, by about one foot wide. A reference to the accompanying cut will make the explanation clear to the reader. The food boxes, of which there are three, consist of compartments, one on each side and one on the top of the passageway (B). These compartments are completely inclosed, so that the bait is never touched by the rats. It can be used indefinitely, though a small quantity of loose bait must be strewn near the entrance to lure the rats in. The rat enters the passageway (B) through the trap door at A, and passes over a lever that closes this door, making him a prisoner. At the end of the passage there is a mirror, which calms the rat's fears by making him think that he has company. He passes on toward the mirror and finds that the passageway leads upward, wire screening having been conveniently placed there to enable him to obtain a footing. He climbs up the shaft C, past the trap door D, which closes behind him, into the tin funnel E, again past another trap door F, where he finds himself apparently near the outside, as there is a piece of glass inserted at G, through which the rat attempts to leap from the funnel. Instead of getting liberty, however, he gets death, for he falls into the water at H, and meets with an ignominious death by drowning. As he leaves the funnel he, by the release of his weight, causes the trap door at A to open, thus setting the trap again. This trap caught 133 rats in four days.—Chicago Times-Herald.

COL. ETHAN ALLEN AND THE PRINCE

Col. Ethan Allen, of New York, the author, financier, diplomat and clubman, inherits much of his distinguished ancestor's contempt for lords and princes. He is, perhaps, the only man in the country who flatly refused to meet the prince of Wales during that dignitary's visit to the United States in the early '50's. At that time Allen was a law student at the University of New York and refused to attend any of the functions given in honor of the prince.



"I'M GLAD TO KNOW YOU, SIR," THE PRINCE SAID.

"If the prince wants to see me let him call on me," he said.

His friends laughed. But the prince did call upon Allen the first week he was here. It was in the old university building in Washington square, where young Allen had shut himself up for study. That same day the chancellor was to receive the prince in another part of the building.

The reception hour came and Allen sat in his solitude. Before long he heard a loud knocking and a voice:

"Open this door. Who's in here?"

He opened the door and there stood Chancellor Ferris, and on his arm was the prince. They evidently felt it a relief to be out of the jam. The members of the party were advanced in years except Mr. Allen and the prince, and the two boys came together.

"I'm glad to know you, sir," the prince said.

"Thank you, sir," said Mr. Allen.

The two then took seats together and talked for more than an hour. When they parted the prince said:

"I don't know when I have had such a good time. Will you call upon me at my hotel?"

"No," was the prompt reply. "I haven't the time."

The prince looked astonished, but went on: "Well, if you haven't the time now, Mr. Allen, perhaps you may have time when you visit England. At any rate don't forget me."

Though Col. Allen has visited England many times he has never availed himself of this invitation, but last year when the prince received a representative of the Sons of the American Revolution he said: "I was looking over an old diary and I came across the strangest incident that happened to me during my American visit. It was about a man named Allen who refused to meet me. Do you know him? I'd like to meet that man again."

But they haven't met yet.

HOW IT RAINED!

How it rained! The huge drops pelted the pane and then trickled down the sill. "Just such a night as twenty-five years ago," murmured the old man with the snuffbox. The bell rang sharply. The old man hobbled over and opened the door, says Bar Harbor Life.

"Who is there?" he called.

"You will soon know," responded the stranger. "It's a wild night."

"Fierce."

"Just such a night as twenty-five years ago."

"And you found a basket on your step."

"How do you know this?"

"And when you took the basket in you found it contained an infant. You admit this?"

"Yes, but——"

"And then I suppose you remember taking the infant to a warm fire and drying its clothes?"

"I do."

"And then you treated the outcast as your own kin until he was 15 years of age."

"I remember it all. At 15 he left my humble roof to seek his fortune."

"But he didn't find it!"

"Then he must be——"

"He stands before you."

"And you have come back after all these years to thank me?"

"No, I have come back to lick you."

"What?"

"Yes, to lick you for taking me in. If you had not disturbed that basket the chances are some wealthy, childless woman would have seen me from her carriage window and taken me for adoption. Then instead of being a tramp I would be rolling in the lap of luxury. Old man, I can never forgive you. Come out here while I wipe the yard up with——"

But the door slammed. How it rained!

He Hurt Their Feelings.

Rev. Mr. Uptodate (of the Needle's Eye Memorial church)—I made a mistake when I exchanged pulpits with Dr. Oldstyle.

His Wife—How is that?

Rev. Mr. Uptodate—Why, in preaching to our congregation he spoke of them as "poor sinners."—Puck.

MARK TWAIN'S EFFORTS TO EXCITE LAUGHTER

Some years ago Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, was called upon by two old fellows, who introduced themselves as Elder Johnson and Deacon Jones. They were a committee of two, so they said, from the Chautauqua Circle of Greenville, Ind., and that for several "falls" they had in their meetings desired Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) to come and lecture; that they had received by subscription $350 and would he be pleased to accept the same on November 18 and lecture to them?

Mr. Clemens thought he would, and upon the "day and date" he arrived at Greenville and was duly domiciled at the leading hostelry, and later wended his way to the opera house and found it packed. He began his lecture, and when about seven of his choicest jokes had passed in a cold, dead silence he began to "monkey" and "mug" and swing his arms, and yet there was not a sound, and for two solid hours Mark Twain did his funniest, and not a smile, not even a wrinkled countenance. He finished, put on his overcoat and tramped to the hotel, without even waiting to get his money. He sat by the stove, "mad to the core," when in came the elder and deacon.

"You went away from the 'operay' 'thout gittin' yore money," said the deacon.

"Yes," interrupted the elder, "en' we've bro'et et to yeh. We held an impromptu meetin' et the operay, en' we've decided to hev you come agin next fall; ever'one was pleased to deth. We'll give $375 next time."

"What?" roared Twain; "when they sat there for two mortal hours and not a sound?"

ALL THEY COULD DO TO KEEP FROM LAUGHING.

"Well," said the elder, "me en' the deakin thort we done rite well. You know, we set rite in front, en' et wuz all we cud do to keep 'em from laffin' rite out in meetin'."

Ease and Disease

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familiar Word.

Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condition due to some derangement of the physical organism. A vast majority of the "dis-ease" from which people suffer is due to impure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and creates a good appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease" in place of "disease."

Had to See the Boss.

Jones—I say, Jim, will you go with us down to the shore to-morrow night? We'll get back soon after 12 o'clock, I guess.

Brown—I should like to go, and I don't know but I will. I can't tell you positively just now.

Jones—I understand. You want to ask your wife.

Brown—No such thing. I want to ask the janitor if he is willing. I live in an apartment house, you remember.—Boston Transcript.

His Assets.

"Yassir," said the colored citizen, with a wave of his hand toward the cabin, "I'se done broke. I reckon I's whut dey calls a bankrup'."

"What are your assets?"

"Lemme see. Dar's me an' de three boys an'——"

"You misunderstand. Your assets are what you have hopes of realizing money on."

"Dat's what I's gettin' to. My assets ain' nuffin' but fo' votes an' a mule."—Washington Star.

Bad Enough.

"Mamma," said a precocious youth of 5, who had been assigned the task of rocking the cradle containing his baby brother, "if the angels have any more kids to give away, don't you take 'em."

The Sunday School.

The Duty of Watchfulness. Luke xii: 35-46. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

OCCASION.—Luke records the events of our present lesson as having occurred in Galilee, several months prior to our Lord's last Passover. Matthew (ch. xxiv:43-51), relates substantially the same, as transpiring on the Mount of Olives, shortly before the crucifixion. This discrepancy has been variously explained. Some assert that this is only proof that the evangelists did not pursue a strictly chronological order; that each arranged his material as best suited the general purpose of his composition. The greater number of scholars, among them Tischendorf, Andrews, Broadus, hold that Jesus frequently repeated his teachings, taking occasion of different circumstances to render the sense more apparent or to deepen the impression, and that, accordingly, Luke relates the earlier and Matthew the later delivery of this passage. The case of the model prayer is cited as a similar instance of such repetition (Matthew vi:9-13; Luke xi:1-13), having been delivered on the mount, and again by request. Accepting this view as most honorable to the New Testament writers, our lesson acquires increased value, as containing the twice-told and, therefore, more important instruction of Jesus to his disciples (Isa. xxviii:10). They were dull pupils, slow to learn (John xvi:12), but he was a patient and apt teacher.

SERVANTS.—Various titles are applied in Scripture to the followers of Jesus, each title expressing some relation, quality or duty. They are called disciples (John xii: 31), because they are expected to learn; believers (Acts v:14, because they must accept what is taught; friends (John xv:14), because they must be personally attached to Jesus; saints (Rom. i:7), because they must lead holy lives. In our lesson Jesus employs the term servants to indicate that they were to be obedient to him. In a short time he would depart out of the world (John xvi: 5), leaving them in charge of the church, to act in all things according to his directions. To make them understand something of the solemnity of the obligation thus imposed upon them, he illustrates by the practices common in that day among worldly masters and servants. This he does first under the aspect of a faithful servant and his reward, and then of the unfaithful servant and his punishment. Such was the condition of society at the time that his remarks were easily understood, and, therefore, the more completely setting forth the points in hand. No method could have been employed more surely or effectively to impress upon their minds the nature of the relation which they sustained to him and to his cause, and the duty arising out of that relation. It was, moreover, an excellent sequel to what he had just said concerning their worldly affairs (Verses 22 and 34).

WATCHING.—Jesus employs a single word, watching, to indicate the character and conduct of a faithful servant, the pattern of a faithful disciple. That watching should be of two kinds; first, for "the return of their Lord," (verse 36) that he may be properly received; and second, for the protection of the property of their Lord in his absence, that he might suffer no loss. This watching was the more necessary because of the item of uncertainty. No one knew at what moment Jesus would return. He kept that matter a profound secret. Neither could any one predict when some great interest in the cause of Christ would be put in jeopardy. Constant vigilance was, therefore, required in the servant. If, for a single day, he should be off guard, he would prove himself recreant to his high trust. (Ezek iii:17). The spirit of absolute loyalty to his master would lead to the utmost diligence and painstaking. It was in this way that Jesus sought to convince the disciples that every portion of their natural lives, and every power which they possessed, must be wholly consecrated to Him and to His cause. He must be supreme and they must be subject to Him. (1 Chron. xxix:5.)

HONORED.—Such a life would not be attractive to the average man. Many would reject it as altogether servile. Very few are willing to subordinate their welfare to the interests of the cause of Christ. It was, therefore, necessary to offer some incentive to the disciples that they might become servants and as such be faithful. In order to do this Jesus did not present any alleviating circumstances, designed to render their services more agreeable. On other occasions (Matt. x:25) He pictured the hardships which they must endure for His sake (acts ix:16), and He did not attempt to state the case in a more inviting manner. But, He assured them that on His return, no matter when it might be, they would be rewarded. They must look away from the present to the future (Heb. xi:26), thereby cultivating patience, hope and faith. Their reward would be the honor which He Himself would bestow. (John xii:26). To convey some faint conception of that honor, He likens it unto the personal service which an earthly lord might render to his faithful servants (verse 37). It is evident that the apostles regarding this promise of Jesus (1 Peter v:4) by the manner in which they devoted themselves to Him, enduring hardships joyfully and looking forward with hope. (II Tim. iv:5,8).

READY.—Having described a faithful servant Jesus exhorts or commands: "be ye ready." He would have them in such a state of mind every day and every hour, that they would be able to meet any event or discharge any duty as His ministers. If, all unawares, even as a thief in the night (1 Thes. v. 2.) He were to come and summon them away from their places of labor, they must be prepared to go. If the Lord should suddenly descend with all His holy angels (Matt. xxv:31), to bring the present dispensation to an end and to usher in a new order, they must in like manner welcome His appearing and rejoice in all His doing. (Rev. xxii:20) Or, if through weary days of earnest and anxious waiting, the servant should see no signs of a new era or of a brighter day, he must still stand in his lot and place. (Dan. xii:13), performing duty, trusting the promise (1 Pet. iii:14) ready at all times to be and do, when and where, only as the Master shall direct. What a word is this to let fall into the religious thought of men, that they must no longer live unto themselves, but unto Him whose they are. (Rom. xii:1.) How would this word transform and glorify those who become obedient to it.

QUESTION.—At this point Peter raised a question. He desired to know the scope of this teaching. Did it apply only to the disciples, who then heard it, or to all disciples? Did Jesus seek such service during the apostolic period, or through all the subsequent history of the Christian church? The motive of the question does not appear. Peter may have been simply curious as he was on another occasion (John xxi:21). He may have thought it implied a distinction or imposed a peculiar burden upon the apostles, which they ought to understand, and he may have supposed that it involved the structure and nature of the whole Christian system. Important as the question was, Jesus did not answer it directly. He rather reaffirmed and expanded what He had already said (Verses 42 to 40). This He did, however, in such a way as to leave the impression that His instruction was of universal application. Moreover, He introduced another aspect of service, the care which a steward ought to give to a household representing the nurture of souls (1 Peter v:2), which is committed to the ministry (John xxi:16), and declares that they who are faithful shall reign with Him in His kingdom (2 Peter i:11).

FAITHLESS.—Jesus did not expect that every man who entered His service would be faithful. He knew to the contrary, and predicted the downfall of one whom He had chosen (John vi:64). Many men cannot appreciate a promised reward. Present pleasure and profit are not easily cast aside for future honor. Indeed, the very position of a minister sometimes proves a snare and leads to his ruin. There are emoluments of office in which they may find much satisfaction, and a certain amount of authority is committed to them which may be exercised with pride and severity (Matt. xxiii:10). Jesus knew the weakness and perversity of men, and foresaw what has caused most trouble in all parts of the church from that day to the present. In a graphic manner he illustrates this form of ministerial infidelity by a servant who, forgetting his duty, becomes gluttonous and intemperate in his habit and abusive in his treatment of his fellows, thereby usurping the master's prerogatives and misusing the master's gifts (1 Peter v:3). When the minister becomes an ill-tempered and tyrannical lord, and the people the victims of his ambition and lust, nothing remains of the Christly spirit in him, and the church will be wasted and spoiled (Lam. iv:13-14).

PUNISHED.—Such a breach of ministerial trust will be met with sure and severe punishment, as Jesus here declares. That punishment will not be immediate. It is one of the mysterious features of the government of God that evil-doers are allowed to continue their wicked career for a time (Eccl., viii:11), and that they are not always excluded from the church, which is devoted to the salvation of men. (Matt. xiii:30.) But justice will some day be meted out. Jesus portrays under three particulars the fate of these unfaithful ministers—first, they will be "cut asunder," removed from their office, which they have disgraced (Rev. ii:5); second, they will be chastised for disobedience by an outraged and offended Master, receiving few or many stripes according to their deserts; and third, they will be assigned their portion with unbelievers (Acts i:25), to which class they really belong. No one will consider this penalty severe after measuring the gravity of the offense. The minister occupies the most exalted position (Matt. xix:28). It is for him to do what will bring glory to God and unspeakable good to men (Ezek. xxxiii:78). His character and conduct involve not only the destiny of individuals, but the good order of society and the stability of nations.

REFLECTIONS.—It is evident that in this passage Jesus sought primarily to instruct and warn the twelve, and through them all who should afterward be inducted into the sacred office. He intended his kingdom to be established in the earth through the faithful, self-sacrificing efforts of holy men (Luke xxii:29). But, though he constituted a class (John xv:16) and doubtless intended to perpetuate a class of men as ministers in holy things (1 Cor. xii:28), it is not safe to assume that of the followers of Christ are wholly released from service. The whole spirit of the gospel imposes duty upon every recipient of good (Matt. x:8). The very law of spiritual life and growth necessitates activity or usefulness (Matt. xxv:25-30), and the love which is the essence of true discipleship (Matt. xxii:37-39), will prompt one to labor (1 John iii:17), for the person upon whom affection is bestowed. It follows, therefore, that all believers are called to faithfulness in meeting obligations in their several places, obedient unto Jesus Christ as their only master (John xv:14), expecting that, though now they suffer loss, they shall at the end receive at his hands an ample return (II Tim. iv:7-8).

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

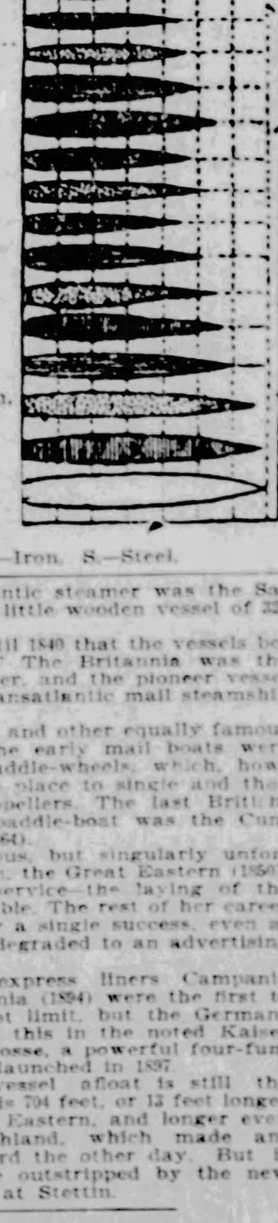
You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

GROWTH OF THE ATLANTIC LINER

The accompanying diagram is compiled, by permission, from the diagrams and tables given in the new edition of Mr. Maginnis' interesting book, "The Atlantic Ferry" (Whitaker & Co.), and it gives a fairly accurate idea of the startling increase that has taken place in the dimensions of the Atlantic passenger boats.

Britannia, 1840. W.
Great Britain, 1843. I.
Arctic, 1850. W.
Persia, 1855. I.
Great Eastern, 1858. I.
Scotia, 1864. I.
City Brussels, 1869. I.
Oceanic, 1871. I.
Britannic, 1874. I.
City of Berlin, 1875. I.
City of Rome, 1881. I.
Aurania, 1882. S.
Oregon, 1883. I.
America, 1884. S.
Etruria, 1885. S.
City of Paris, 1889. S.
Teutonic, 1890. S.
Campania, 1893. S.
Kaiser Wilhelm, 1897. S.
Oceanic, 1899. S.
New ship building at Stettin.



W.—Wood. I.—Iron. S.—Steel.

The first Atlantic steamer was the Savannah (1819) a little wooden vessel of 320 tons.

It was not until 1840 that the vessels began to "grow." The Britannia was the first Cunard liner, and the pioneer vessel of a regular Transatlantic mail steamship service.

The Britannia and other equally famous specimens of the early mail boats were propelled by paddle-wheels, which, however, soon gave place to single and then twin screw propellers. The last British-built Atlantic paddle-boat was the Cunarder Scotia (1864).

Brunel's famous, but singularly unfortunate leviathan, the Great Eastern (1858), did one good service—the laying of the first Atlantic cable. The rest of her career is unrelieved by a single success, even at the last, when degraded to an advertising medium.

The Cunard express liners Campania (1893) and Lucania (1894) were the first to near the 600-foot limit, but the Germans boldly exceeded this in the noted Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, a powerful four-funneled steamer, launched in 1897.

The longest vessel afloat is still the Oceanic, which is 704 feet, or 12 feet longer than the Great Eastern, and longer even than the Deutchland, which made another time record the other day. But it will perhaps be outstripped by the new vessel building at Stettin.

The Cook's Remark.

Husband—Didn't you tell that cook I wanted my breakfast right on the minute?

Wife—I did.

"And what did she say?"

"She said that we all have our disappointments."—Life.

Material for His Novel.

Greatun—Well, I have my new novel almost done.

Amicus—Why, you haven't written a line of it yet.

"True, but I know just where I must go to steal each different thing I am going to use in it."—Life.

Didn't Fill the Bill.

"Ma says, how much will you charge to write a 'bituary on the death of my dad?"

"Three dollars an inch," replied the editor, gruffly.

The messenger departed, but in a little while he returned and said:

"Ma says dad wuz six-foot two inches, but he wuzn't wuth three dollars!"—Atlanta Constitution.

FREE TO ANY LADY

A package of a simple and harmless remedy which banishes all forms of female diseases such as we are all more or less troubled with. This wonderful remedy has cured thousands and knowing this fact I feel it my duty to send a free package to every suffering sister who will send her address. Write to-day for yourself or friend. It is free. Mrs. Emma Irwin, 108 Brenaler Blk. South Bend, Ind.

ANGEL OF THE TRANSPORTS

A Much-Beloved Woman's Work for Our Soldiers and Sailors.

Among the many women who have worked for the United States soldiers and sailors, not one is better known or more beloved by them than Mrs. G. R. Sullivan, whose serious illness has just been announced.

Mrs. Sullivan is the widow of an army surgeon, and her sympathies naturally were deeply enlisted at the outbreak of the Spanish war by the sufferings of the men, and she became a nurse in the camps at the south. Her large acquaintance in army circles gave her advantages that ordinary civilian workers did not secure for some time, and she employed them to the utmost. She gave herself and her income to the work, purchasing delicacies for the sick, and often supplying even the necessaries so frequently belated.

MRS. SULLIVAN BIDDING GOOD-BYE TO A SOLDIER ON HIS WAY TO CHINA.

At the conclusion of the war, Mrs. Sullivan transferred her labors to Montauk Point, where she rendered the same efficient service as in the Southern camps.

By this time her work had become so thoroughly known to the government that her position had assumed a semi-official character, and when she was required no longer at Montauk she was provided with desk room in the army transport department at the Army building. From this time her work lay principally in the transports. Every one that arrived was met by her, and the sick and destitute were her special care. For some she wrote letters and read the news from home to others not able to do it for themselves. In many cases those who were without funds were taken care of at her expense until they could be sent to their homes or until work was found.

When a transport sailed, Mrs. Sullivan was there to take charge of the last messages home from "the boys" and to provide them with many of the trifles that go so far toward making life bearable. "The Angel of the Transports" was the name affectionately bestowed on her, and there will be tears in many stern eyes when her illness, that possibly means death, is known in Cuba, the Philippines and even in China, for when the troops sailed for China three weeks ago she was there, although ill even then.

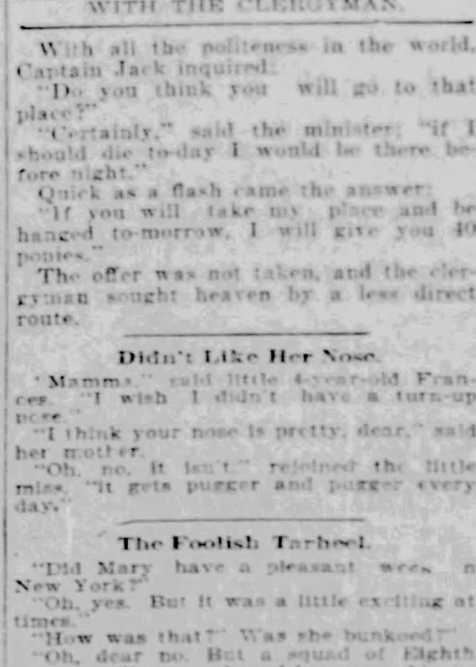
The illness is solely the result of overwork, say the physicians, her nervous system being completely exhausted. They have not yet abandoned hope; but fear that her vitality may not suffice for her recovery.

Mrs. Sullivan has no children, but has two sisters who sympathize deeply in her work.—New York Tribune.

CAPTAIN JACK REJECTED OFFER

Something like a score of years ago, when Captain Jack, the chief of the Modocs, once the terror of the whites, was captured and about to be executed, a clergyman waited upon the tough old chieftain to offer consolation. He ended up a long exhortation by saying:

"And if you repent of your wickedness in fighting good white men, the Great Spirit will permit you to go to heaven."



CAPTIVE INDIAN CHIEF ARGUES WITH THE CLERGYMAN.

With all the politeness in the world, Captain Jack inquired:

"Do you think you will go to that place?"

"Certainly," said the minister; "if I should die to-day I would be there before night."

Quick as a flash came the answer:

"If you will take my place and be hanged to-morrow, I will give you 40 ponies."

The offer was not taken, and the clergyman sought heaven by a less direct route.

Didn't Like Her Nose.

"Mamma," said little 4-year-old Frances. "I wish I didn't have a turn-up nose."

"I think your nose is pretty, dear," said her mother.

"Oh, no, it isn't," rejoined the little miss, "it gets pugger and pugger every day."

The Foolish Tarheel.

"Did Mary have a pleasant week in New York?"

"Oh, yes. But it was a little exciting at times."

"How was that?" Was she bunkoed?"

"Oh, dear no. But a squad of Eighth avenue policemen chased her seven blocks and only clubbed her over the head once—and then her hair saved her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Helping Him Out.

Graphter—Hang it! I left my pocketbook home, and I haven't a penny in my clothes. Say, lend me a fiver, will you? I'll return it to-morrow.

Phoxy—I'll do better. Here's a nickel; you can go home and get your pocketbook.—Philadelphia Press.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause ... painful ... [illegible] ... I will mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 93, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. S. Pattison, 624 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$4 a Day Sure We pay $4 a day salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. Kansas Food Co., Dept. 47, Kansas City, Mo.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMS If you would like to buy a farm in Missouri or Kansas, write to GEORGE J. MILLER, Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

MONTANA COWBOY LASSOED THE MONKEY

Joe Grime, a cowboy from Montana, proved himself a hero in the eyes of Tony Sorroco, an organ grinder, when he deftly lassoed the Italian's monkey, which, perched on the top of a tall telegraph pole in Chicago, had for an hour refused to heed the orders of its master, much to the amusement of a large crowd.

Sorroco is a character in the stock yards district and for years has made a business of appearing regularly about the noon hour with his monkey at the entrance of the yards and furnishing music and fun for the hundreds of employes. The monkey which accompanies Sorroco on his tours about the south side streets was never before known to refuse to obey its master. At the old-time musician's beck and call the little animal would dance, shake hands with the children or doff his cap in return for a stray penny thrown in. Yesterday, however, the monkey was obstinate and refused to perform his tricks. Sorroco lost patience and finally spoke harshly to the animal. The monkey suddenly broke away and climbed nimbly to the cross-trees of the telegraph pole. There he sat and only made grimaces at the excited Sorroco in his efforts to coax him down.

BROUGHT HIM DOWN.

him down. The sight soon attracted a crowd which only tended to more excite the Italian. Finally Grimes drove along on his ... and taking in the situation at a glance ... [illegible] ... the monkey ... [illegible] ... the crowd ... [illegible]

A Green Hand.

He was a new freight handler. ... [illegible]

Oldest Flag in Europe.

The yellow and red Spanish flag is the oldest of any used by the European powers, as it was first flown in 1785.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 179,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 18 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

THE "FULL DINNER PAIL."

The use of the design of the full dinner pail by Republicans in this campaign is a source of much irritation to the Democratic brethren everywhere. The allusion to present prosperity of the workingmen, as contrasted with conditions during the last Democratic administration, under a Democratic tariff law, brings to the front the utter folly of the tariff theory of that party.

Consequently, there is a bitter assault on the "full dinner pail" Republican cartoons. Workingmen are told that it is an "insult;" that it "concedes nothing to the laboring man in return for his toil beyond enough to eat and enough to cover his nakedness," and much more stupidity along the same lines.

We have too high an opinion of the intelligence of the American workingmen to imagine they are to be moved by such a misrepresentation of the meaning of the full dinner pail. It is a symbol of prosperity—a prosperity in which the working men share, as well as the whole country. No one puts upon it the silly Democratic interpretation alluded to above. The plow and sheaf of wheat are the time-honored symbols of agricultural industry, but no one imagines that the two, taken together, mean that if the farmer works hard he will get enough to eat. Labor is honorable, and the plow, the arm and hammer, and other emblems of work, typify this. The sheaf of wheat is the symbol of plenty to the farmer—not simply of enough food, but of prosperity which gives him a proper profit as reward for his toil.

So the full dinner pail typifies prosperity to all toilers—for whether they work in shop or field, or railway or in mill, in foundry or factory, most men carry their noon lunch, and their dinner pail typifies all. It means that they are busy, that they are therefore making money and are prosperous. It refers to good times, to happy homes, to contented life. And it refers also to the hard times, the thousands of unemployed, and the consequent misery to tens of thousands of laboring men—the direct result of false Democratic theories enacted into law, under the last Cleveland administration.

It is but natural that this symbol of plenty and prosperity should be hated by hide-bound Democrats. They fooled the workingmen and farmers in 1892, and now they are trying to fool them again. It requires brazen effrontery for a party with a record such as the Democratic to appeal again to workingmen to place it in power. Every time that party has obtained control of the government its rule has been disastrous. It stands to-day pledged to free silver, which would work as great injury to the workingmen as did the Wilson tariff; for it would bring on a worse panic than that of 1893, and a longer period of business and industrial depression. And these would mean, as they did a few years ago, tens of thousands of idle men and lower wages for the unemployed—with the empty dinner pail as the appropriate symbol!

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

It looks now as though there is to be difficulty in making peace with China. For several days the news indications have been that the Empress Dowager is carrying out her anti-foreign policy with renewed zeal. She is stirring up the Boxers, and urging the viceroys to increased activity against the foreign armies.

This old woman is the head and front of the whole trouble. There will be no peace in China until she is hurled from power. It may be the wisest as well as the shortest possible plan for the allies to bend their energies to this end. It appears probable that there will be no peace so long as she holds the puppet emperor under control, and keeps the reins of power in her own hands.

The report is probably untrue that Mr. Bryan refuses to raise wheat on his Nebraska farm because it turns to a golden color when it ripens.

It is a favorable omen that Democratic organs refuse to be satisfied with the conduct and utterances of Governor Roosevelt.

MR. McKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

President McKinley's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency will be read with deep interest by every Republican. It is an extremely strong presentation of party doctrine. While the entire document is important, the point of greatest interest is the sweeping away of the flimsy "paramount issue" of imperialism. The President shows that the silver question is the vitally important question. "If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay, and will suffer no postponement," he declares.

This letter clears the air. It puts strongly before the voters the danger to our monetary system if Bryan shall be elected. Many have looked upon the election of 1896 as ending the silver crusade, and the financial law of last March as a permanent settlement of the long agitation. This is not correct. Three parties have named Mr. Bryan as their candidate for the Presidency, and each, in its platform, has declared must emphatically in favor of free silver. The Democrats are making the effort to ignore this issue in the campaign, but it can not and will not be ignored. The danger is real; it is pressing. The President's clear and emphatic statements will rouse the people, and place the silver question at the front, where it really belongs.

The next most important portion of the letter is the clear and logical exposition of the facts regarding the Philippines. It should be convincing to any voter who is capable of exercising his reasoning powers, and who possesses enough common sense not to be frightened by a bogie. All the false assertions of the Democrats concerning our relations to the archipelago, are shown up in their true colors. Beginning with Dewey's victory, it is shown that there was no alliance of any kind with Aguinaldo; that the Tagalos were not promised independence; that Aguinaldo and his leaders were animated from the first by a treacherous purpose to turn upon ourselves as soon as Manila and the Spanish army had surrendered.

The President shows clearly that our title to the islands is perfect; that the assertion of a purpose to establish an empire in the Philippines is absurdly false, and that our only aim is to give to the people of the archipelago the liberty and good government which all enjoy who are under our flag. The folly of Mr. Bryan's protectorate idea is shown up, and the President ends this portion of his argument by the epigrammatic declaration that "the American question is between duty and desertion," and calls upon his patriotic countrymen to cast their ballots for duty.

The third salient portion of this interesting letter is that which deals with the prosperity which the nation is now enjoying. This is the result of the adoption of the Republican policy of protection, and the confidence given to the business world by the defeat of the silver forces at the 1896 election. The pledges of the St. Louis platform have been kept, and the President rightfully directs public attention to the good results that have followed, both to the country and its people.

The effect of the letter will be to align all the sound money forces to defeat the conspiracy of the silver leaders. It sweeps away Bryan's sophistries by the cold, hard logic of facts. It is difficult to see how any voter can fail to be convinced by the President's arguments.

WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO.

"If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This was the language used by William Jennings Bryan in a speech delivered at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 16, 1896.

Mr. Bryan did not want any man to vote for him who believed in sound money or who refused to accept his doctrine of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. As Mr. Bryan is as strongly in favor of free silver now as he was four years ago, whipping his party into a specific declaration for it at the Kansas City convention, there is no reason for believing that he has changed his mind since he made the Knoxville speech.

Furthermore, Mr. Bryan made a promise to the country at that time that the gold standard would not be maintained in this country any longer than he was able to get rid of it. His determination to make free silver an issue this year by compelling his party to declare for it at the recent national convention, makes it apparent that he is now as determined to get rid of the gold standard as when he made his Knoxville speech.

Therefore, if Mr. Bryan is in earnest in what he says, the country can take it for granted that if he is elected in November he will, as soon as inaugurated, set about to put his free silver views into practice, with the result that the country would be thrown into a financial panic, values would be unsettled, and there would be general business and industrial depression.

It is this situation which causes so many Democrats to make the silly assertion that free silver is not an issue this year, and attempt to push to the front the bogie of imperialism. The voters are not to be hoodwinked by such a scheme.

TWELVE PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS

There are now an even dozen full-fledged presidential tickets in the field and there is yet time for one or two more parties to get their candidates on the official ballot. This is a greater number than ever before entered the lists in a presidential contest. Almost every ism is represented by a ticket and the voter must indeed be a crank of cranks if he cannot select some candidate who stands for the views he may possess.

Of course everybody understands that either McKinley or Bryan will be elected. There is now, as there always has been, and always will be, but two great parties. The others are merely side shows, and do not detract from the performances under the big tents. If Democracy could have its way it would fuse with them all, and even if it succeeded in doing so it would still fall far short of making Mr. Bryan President.

The Republican party is in the habit of keeping its promises. Every pledge made to the people in 1896 has been fulfilled. Every vote cast against the Republican party in November will be on a parity with the action of the individual who would accept a gift and then attempt to kick the donor down a flight of stairs. But then, the American people are not built that way.

VERMONT'S ELECTION.

The one fact of prime importance to be gathered from the Vermont election returns is that Bryan's "anti-imperialism" bugaboo cuts no figure with Republican voters.

Vermont is a Republican state, but the majorities of that party's ticket vary with the issues that may be presented. Her state election, held in September, is always a pointer to the result in the nation.

Below we give, in tabular form, the majorities given the Republican candidate for governor at each September election in a Presidential year. It will be noted that 24,000 is the danger-line. When the Vermont Republican majority falls below that in September of a Presidential year, Democratic success in the nation is presaged. The table is well worth studying:

1872—Converse	25,319
1876—Fairbanks	23,608
1880—Farnham	25,012
1884—Pingree	21,848
1888—Dillingham	27,618
1892—Fuller	17,256
1896—Grout	36,930

This year the partial returns at hand as this is written point to a Republican majority which will reach 29,500, and a plurality over the Democrats of about 31,000. This is a safe indication of Republican victory in the nation in November.

New England is the only section of the country in which there is any "anti-imperialist" sentiment among Republicans. There is a solidarity of opinion in that section, including New York also, on any given political topic. What the majority of Republicans of New York think is what they think in Massachusetts, or Vermont, or any other of the northeastern group of states. The Vermont returns show there are very few Republicans anti-imperialists. That indicates the same condition in the entire section, including New York.

The vote is not as great as that of 1896, but at least 5,000 greater than at the state election two years ago. The campaign has been a very quiet one, but the result shows the voters are not apathetic. They turned out in larger numbers than in any year except the record-breaking one four years ago.

This indication of coming Democratic defeat, in the nation is cheering to all patriotic Americans. And it is reliable also. It is the pointer of greatest value we will have before the November election.

INGALLS ON THE ISSUES.

Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railroad, is a successful business man. He is also a well-rounded man and always takes a deep interest in the welfare of the men who are emyployed under him. Mr. Ingalls was a Democrat of commanding influence in his party prior to its going over to Populism. He has frequently been urged to become a candidate for governor of Ohio and could have had the nomination but hesitated about leaving business for politics, although he has materially assisted Democrats in many of their campaigns.

Mr. Ingalls believes that President McKinley should be re-elected. He prefers the maintenance of the present monetary system to the chaos and disaster sure to result if his party is successful. In an article in the North American Review, Mr. Ingalls says:

> Now, as in 1896, the real issue is the silver danger. That is the peril threatening this country, not the imaginary evils attendant on the acquisition of new territory, which was the inevitable result of a war for which the shriekers against imperialism were largely responsible. The only peril now threatening the United States is ruin and retrogression under silver, the turning back of the wheels of progress and prosperity to the standards of China and Mexico, and the abandonment of our position as the greatest country in the civilized world. Shall we go forward or shall we turn back? That is the question for the voters in November. Under McKinley we go forward, under Bryan we turn back.

Mr. Ingalls is not alarmed over the cry of imperialism. He knows and says there is no danger from that source. He believes free silver to be the one great issue and he recognizes the dangers which will come to this country if Bryan should be elected.

"Bryan's election," says Mr. Ingalls, in the same article, "would mean that that the sovereign people had decreed that our laborers shall be paid in silver, while our foreign debts shall be paid in gold." Mr. Ingalls faces facts as he finds them and is not to be misled by the imaginings of the temporary leaders of his party.

READING FOR FARMERS.

The Ohio Library commission is actively pushing its system of free traveling libraries among the farmers. To this end it is now furnishing an opportunity to read the latest and best books on scientific agriculture.

These books have been chosen with two purposes in view: To give to all who wish it a thorough course of reading on modern agriculture; and to furnish books for those interested in one particular branch.

The volumes for the traveling libraries have been carefully selected by Prof. Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, and cover the following subjects: Soils and Farm Crops, Horticulture, Forestry and Landscape Gardening, Farm Management and Equipment, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Domestic Economy.

Farming, wisely followed, affords large opportunities for reading and investigation. The long winter nights by the fireside are proverbial as offering time for study. Strong inducements are now presented by granges, reading circles, etc., with the aid of books furnished by the state, to spend those quiet hours in the satisfying mental exercise of reading upon the daily problems of farm life.

Lists of these books and further information, including blanks and instructions for securing a traveling library, will be furnished upon application to the Library Commission, Columbus, Ohio, through C. B. Galbreath, state librarian.

Indiana Democrats assert that the Republican poll of that state shows a Democratic plurality of 30,000. If Chairman Jones had started this story the figures would not have been permitted to drop below 50,000.

BRYAN'S PLATITUDE.

William J. Bryan sent the following in reply to a request of a Chicago paper for a sentiment appropriate to Labor Day:

"The laboring man is a citizen and a voter, and the wage-earners as a whole are sufficiently numerous to decide the elections. Thus they have it in their power to remedy at the polls every injustice which can be remedied by government."

The generalization is correct, of course. There are very few men in the United States who do not labor. The farmers, the railroad men, the vast army of men employed in offices of all kinds, those behind counters, those who work at trades, those engaged in transportation, those employed in mill and mine, in factory and foundry, foot up the vast majority of the population. There is no proper distinction between men who labor with brain and those who employ their hands. They are all wage-earners. Their best interests are identical.

It did not need Mr. Bryan to tell us, in a ponderous platitude, that in a country where nearly everybody labors, they are numerous enough to control elections, and can remedy at the polls every injustice which can be remedied by the government. Everybody knows the fact. But his statement does not show any good reason why the men should support him at the polls—though that is implied, we presume.

In the first place, Mr. Bryan is a false prophet. He demonstrated that four years ago. He made the following prediction in that campaign:

> If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased, hard times will come upon us and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders; shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; thus will ruin, want and misery be with us.

Four years have shown this prophecy to be false in every particular. If Bryan was so badly mistaken then, why should any workingman, why should any voter, trust to his guidance this year and believe his sinister croakings?

Instead of wages having decreased, they have increased largely in nearly every line.

Instead of hard times, the people never enjoyed such prosperity as they now do.

The price of wheat is higher, and has ruled higher, for nearly four years, than at the time this prophecy was uttered.

Gold has not "gone up." It is more plentiful in this country than ever before. We hold a vast surplus beyond our needs.

Mortgages have been paid off, instead of being foreclosed. The cancelled mortgages in Nebraska alone are numerous enough to pack Mr. Bryan's Lincoln cottage.

The shops and factories, the hives of busy industry, have been open ever since, and millions of capital have been spent in building additional ones.

Our exports have increased enormously within the past four years, and our imports also; but the bulk of the latter are either things we do not produce, or raw material for our teeming industries.

Ruin, want and misery have been banished—at least as far as they can be banished by national prosperity.

No more foolish prophecy was ever made than that of Bryan in 1896. Is he a safe guide for the future? The policies he condemned in 1896 have brought abundance and good times. Is it not safe to say that his calamity wails now are quite as erroneous as were those of four years ago?

BRYAN IN A HOLE.

North Carolina, a few weeks ago, adopted an amendment to its constitution which disfranchises the bulk of her colored voters. Louisiana adopted a similar amendment some time ago. Mississippi has done the same thing. Virginia, at her recent state election, voted to hold a constitutional convention for the same purpose. South Carolina ditto. And the movement is general throughout the South, every state of which is solidly Democratic.

Mr. Bryan keeps silent on these facts. He has not alluded to them in any public utterance. He is worrying over the Filipinos. Regarding them, he says they must either be citizens or subjects; to give them the ballot is unwise, while to hold them as "subjects" would endanger our form of government.

Will Mr. Bryan tell us what is the status of the disfranchised blacks in the South? They certainly are not citizens in his use of the term; then, according to his own dictum, they must be subjects. But Mr. Bryan says that for us to hold subjects endangers our form of government.

Does he condemn his fellow-Democrats of the South for making subjects of the negroes? If so, why has not he the courage to come out and say so? If he approves their action, then he must show the distinction between them and the Filipinos. Politically, the latter are on a higher plane than the Southern negroes; for, in every Filipino town and village from which the insurgents have been driven, the inhabitants have been given the ballot, and have chosen their own presidente and other officials.

The comparison of the status of the disfranchised blacks of the South with the Filipinos shows the weakness of Bryan's argument. In his mad race for votes, he seizes hold of anything and everything which he thinks will influence voters. He appeals to ignorance, to prejudice, to partisanship, but never to man's reason and calm judgment.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

The New York Herald has made what it claims is a careful and impartial investigation in all the avenues of available information regarding the labor conditions of to-day, and summarizes the results as follows:

Better than 1892.

Wages increased and army of idle reduced since 1896.

For the 1890 census 322,000 concerns reported 4,476,884 employed. Additional schedules to the number of 200,000 up to date this census, indicate an army of more than 7,000,000 workers.

The American Federation, which issued 258 charters to new trades unions in 1896, will issue 900 this year.

Scattering returns to the department of labor show general improvement in earnings and number employed.

Hon. Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, suggested in his Labor day speech in Chicago a candidates' union, whose cardinal principle should be shorter hours of labor and briefer campaign speeches. And herein the Hon. Samuel Alschuler demonstrates that he is a wise philosopher and no mean philanthropist.

FIGURES TELL THE STORY.

The report of the Inter-State Commerce commission contains some valuable, timely and satisfactory information, of a nature, however, which will scarcely be used by Democratic orators and newspapers, although it is strictly non-partisan.

The report shows that in 1895 there were employed on the railroads of the country, in various capacities, 785,034, men. These employes received in wages that year $445,508,261. Last year the number of employes was 928,924, and their wages amounted to $522,967,896. This shows an increase in the number of men in four years to be 143,890, and in wages paid, $77,459,635.

In 1895 the administration of affairs was in the hands of the Democratic party. As the result of tinkering with the tariff and the threatened upsetting of money values, the industrial condition at that time was anything but cheerful. Shops and factories were closed, and the railroads did not need so many men to transport products. The workmen who should have been busy in the various industries were either idle or working on short time.

Then came the election of President McKinley, the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, the renewal of confidence, which always follows the triumph of the Republican party at the polls, and the movement of capital in great industrial enterprises. Old factories were reopened and new ones were built. The idle men went to work. The mills produced articles to be transported to all parts of the country. The demand for all kinds of manufactured products grew because there was money to buy them.

The result of this business activity is shown in the report of the Inter-State Commerce commission. The railroads had to put more men to work, and this, in turn, meant more locomotives, more cars, more equipment of all kinds. Recruits had to be added until there are now 150,000 more men drawing money in wages from the railroads of the country than in 1895.

Do the voters again want to change conditions? The election of Bryan, with his well-known views, would speedily decrease the amount of manufacturing in this country, which would result not only in the army of railway employes being reduced, but it would also mean thousands of idle men now employed at good wages in the shops and factories of the country.

There is no Democratic theory about these figures. They are cold facts, and can not be sidetracked, and the Democratic editor or campaign speaker is not living who can controvert them.

RIDICULOUS DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

"Vote for Bryan and elect him," is the argument of many Democrats, including Bourke Cockran, "for the Republican Senate will prevent him from destroying the credit of the nation and bringing on a financial panic."

In other words, Democrats admit that Bryan is a dangerous man and that if he had full swing he would do incalculable harm to the country, but they rest content because, as they claim, Republicans will guard against the dangers of Bryanism, clip its claws and render it harmless.

What an astounding campaign argument! What logic! What a vote-getting proposition!

Turn a wild animal loose in the streets of Toledo. It can do no harm, for a cordon of police will protect the people. Let lose a pestilence, for there aer plenty of physicians to care for the people. But suppose the police should leave and the physicians should be called away, what then?

The Senate is Republican now. It may be Democratic by the time Bryan's term is half ended, should he be elected. Secretary Gage has made it plain that Bryan could do great harm to the business interests of the country even with Congress Republican in both branches.

Why run any risk? Why upset values? Why precipitate a panic? If Bryan is the dangerous man he is pictured by Cockran and other Democrats, why elect him? If the country is to depend on Republicans for the protection of its great commercial interests why not leave them in full power?

If no better reasons can be given for the election of Bryan, in the name of common sense do not advance any. Democracy is ridiculous enough now without any additional testimony as to its asininity.

FEW MEN ARE IDLE.

A year ago the Union Pacific railroad began the construction of a line from Cheyenne to Los Angeles. It needed 8,500 men, and can not get that number, although agents have been scouring the country and offering two years' steady work with minimum wages of two dollars a day.

One of these agents has been in Toledo this week, and has advertised in the newspapers for men. Somehow, the "thousands and thousands of idle men in Toledo," as reported by Creelman, seem to be too busy now to go West. At any rate, the agent is receiving but few responses to his advertisements. He finds the same condition of affairs in other cities, and the road is not likely to secure the number of men it desires.

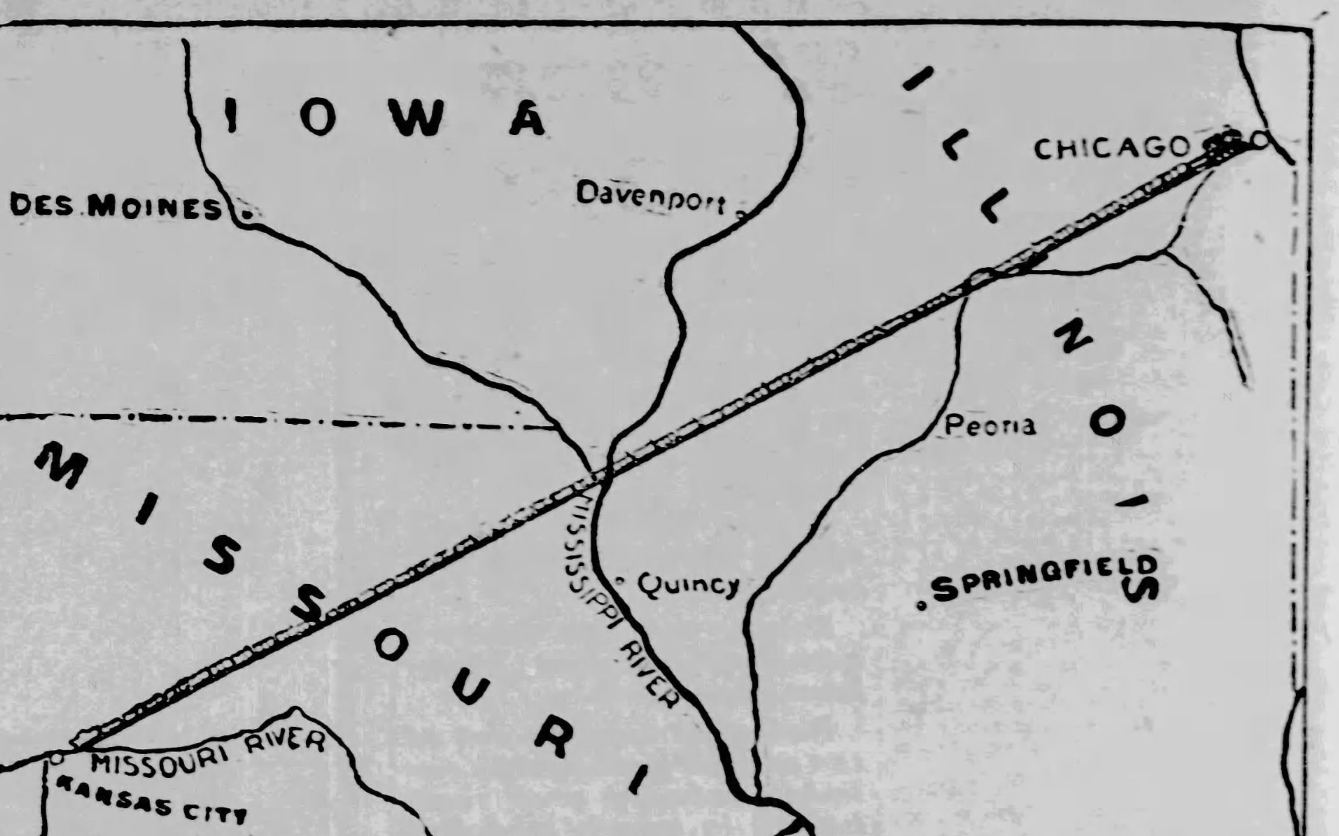
This is a real evidence of prosperity. Of course, there are men who are always idle. Men in some of the trades will not do anything outside of their line of work. Others only wish to work two and three days each week, and yet others do not work at all if they can help it. But the man who pretends to say there are as many idle men in the country now as in 1896 is a monstrosity.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, enjoys, and should forever enjoy the same rights and freedom of speech, and freedom to change his politics as other men. It is hardly honorable, though, for the senator to renounce the faith responsible for his elevation and defiantly cling to the office to which he was elected as a Republican. His course smacks of perfidy.

Laboring men throughout the country should take note of the fact that the Hon. (Prof.) William L. Wilson, author of the Democratic panic tariff measure of 1894, has declared for Bryan. Prof. Wilson is doubtless sincere in his preference for Bryan, but it might have been better politics from a Democratic standpoint to have smothered the fact.

The Kentucky campaign is now opened and there is a general cleaning of shooting irons.

RAILROADS CROWDED BY KANSAS CROPS.



To the railroads the big crop in Kansas is a source of trouble as well as of profit. The question of transportation is an important one. Whenever a big crop begins to move there is invariably a "car famine." Kansas has experienced severe car famines in late years, but the crops then have been nothing like the one of this year.

The railroads are doing everything in their power to guard against a famine of this character. As soon as it became evident that there would be a big crop of wheat to handle, the transportation companies began to figure on carrying it. The Athison, Topeka and Santa Fe company borrowed 600 additional cars from other lines, and the Union Pacific has also made arrangements for a considerable foreign equipment. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has built within recent months nearly 3,000 new freight cars, but it will have use for every one of them and more besides.

The great number of cars that are necessary for the transportation of this grain can be shown by a few figures. The wheat crop of Saline county amounts to 3,000,000 bushels. Eight hundred bushels is counted as a load. It would therefore require 3,750 cars, or a train twenty-seven miles long to transport the wheat of this county alone. To be sure, all of this wheat will not be shipped at one time, but it can be readily seen that when the price goes up and every farmer wants to rush his wheat to market the railroad companies will have a difficult task to supply cars enough to handle the grain.

It would require in round numbers 100,000 cars to haul the wheat raised in Kansas this year if it were all shipped at one time. This would make a train 738 miles long, one that would reach from Kansas to Chicago.—Chicago Tribune.

SMALLEST NAVY IN THE WORLD.

MOORISH GUNBOAT HASSANI.

ARMAMENT OF THE HASSANI.

The smallest navy in the world is that of the sultan of Morocco. It consists of only one ship, the gunboat Hassani, which until recently was in the unique position of being a fighting craft without weapons. It crew was armed, though the boat itself carried no guns. When, however, the present commander of the Hassani, Capt. Bensen, a Swede, was appointed, he changed all that, and now it is capable of showing a pretty row of teeth, which may be used if the powers attemept any spoliation of Morocco. The Hassani is a converted merchantman of about 1,000 tons register, built of iron and steel, and chiefly used in conveying the sultan's soldiers from point to point along the Moorish coast, as they do not always dare to travel overland.

GIVING AID TO REBELS

Democratic Encouragement to the Filipinos Prolonging the War.

A dispatch from Manila sets forth very fully and comprehensively the difficulties under which the commission appointed to establish a civil government in the Philippines begins work. It is stated that a majority of the Filipinos desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, "but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels."

This condition of affairs is traceable directly to the encouragement which the Filipinos have received from their Democratic allies in this country to prolong the rebellion. The Democrats, of course, attempt to deny that they are in any way responsible for the present situation in the Philippines, but they are unable to explain the manifestos that have been issued by Aguinaldo and other insurgent leaders, eulogizing "Dr." Bryan and holding out to the insurgents the promise of independence in event of the success of the Democratic party at the coming election. The insurgent leaders must know, if they are half as intelligent as they are represented to be, that their hope of expelling the Americans by force is futile. They are not prolonging a hopeless struggle merely for the glory there may be in it. Men like Aguinaldo, who foment insurrection to blackmail governments, as he did Spain, are not likely to be satisfied with glory alone. The insurgent leaders expect to gain something by prolonging the struggle, and that hope has been held out to them by their allies in this country. They have been told that if they keep up their fighting, or, to be more specific, murder and brigandage, that the American people will become frightened and be influenced to turn the government of the United States over to their allies. American soldiers and peaceable Filipinos are, therefore, being murdered to aid the Democratic party, and, strange as it may seem, the Democratic party is basing its hopes for success largely upon these atrocities.

The present situation in the Philippines is a striking parallel to that which existed during the civil war in this country. The rebellion of the Southern states was prolonged by the aid and comfort extended to the Confederates by their Democratic allies in the North. While that war was still in progress the Democratic party in national convention declared it to be a failure. The position of the party then was in no way different from its position to-day. It declared that the suppression of the rebellion in the South was "imperialism," and referred to President Lincoln as an emperor and a dictator. The Democratic party in 1868 declared in its national platform that in the event of Republican success at the polls an empire would be erected upon the "ruins of liberty and amid the scattered fragments of the constitution."

To-day the Democratic party is telling the people that the suppression of the rebellion in the Philippines is "imperialism," and that the republic can only be spared the terrible calamity of conversion into an empire by the election of "Dr." Bryan. This claptrap will not deceive the loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States to-day any more than it did during the civil war. The Republican party will triumph now, just as it did then, for we do not believe there is any less patriotism or loyalty among the American people to-day than during the trying of the Southern rebellion.

Octopus hunting does not seem to be a favorite pastime with Democrats this year. What about the trust issue?

"JUST LIKE A CHURCHILL"

Daring Adventures of Lady Sarah Wilson in South Africa.

LADY SARAH WILSON WENT TH ROUGH THE MAFEKING SIEGE.

Adventures are to the adventurous, and Lady Sarah Wilson must count herself as a living illustration of the proverb. That is the way with the Churchill family, both in its men and its women. Lady Sarah, a Churchill born, went to South Africa neither to take care of her nephews, the duke of Marlborough or his cousin, Winston Churchill, nor to be taken care of by them, but as a special correspondent on her own account. She rode hither and thither; she had near escapes from death in various forms, including, perhaps, even to being shot as a spy.

Certainly her eyes were at the disposal of her country, and when she was taken prisoner by the Boers she used them with very good judgment. In Mafeking, where she stood the siege with the best, a familiarity with bombs became a feature of the day. Lady Sarah regarded the explosions with an equanimity hardly outdone by the onlooker at Crystal palace fireworks.

In Kimberley the largest shell fell into the convent of the Sisters of Nazareth, and a similar abode of peace in Mafeking had an equally portentions and uninvited visitor. Lady Sarah Wilson did not, one supposes, linger in the convent much longer than was necessary, delighting to be again "free to wander," as Stevenson put it for himself after his stay in a Trappist monastery. It was a fitting finish to the romances of Lady Sarah Wilson's wanderings that she landed in England just in time to assist at the wedding of her sister-in-law, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Cornwallis West.

Will Keep Him Busy.

"What did Aunt Minerva say about the shirtwaist man?"

"She said now he had to keep his belt in the right place all the time he'd find out he wasn't any smarter than woman."—Indianapolis Journal.

Another Theological Problem.

Parson—And so you have lost all your marbles? Now, let that be a lesson to you; for that's what happens to all little boys who play marbles on Sunday.

Boy—Oh, does it? Well, how about the other little bloke that's won 'em?—Scraps.

Publishers' Column.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch........$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link.......... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches 2.25

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons $1.25
½ dozen teaspoons .... .85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks.................. 2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks................. 1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks.............. 2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks............. 1.15
½ dozen tables knives 2.25
1 dozen table knives 4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

SONS OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

President McKinley is the first president without children since the term of Buchanan, and Buchanan was a bachelor. The two daughters born to the McKinleys died in infancy.

Presidents' sons are somehow considered unfortunate. Each one is handicapped from the start by being the son of a great man, and hence he seldom accomplishes much in American politics. Even if they have ability, they get no credit for it. Whatever they achieve is attributed to the fact that their fathers were presidents.

There are eleven sons of presidents living. The oldest is Robert T. Lincoln, a rich lawyer in Chicago, and at the head of the Pullman Car company. He has been secretary of war and minister to England, but he has taken no active part in everyday politics. All honors he has achieved have been by appointment, not by election.

Andrew Johnson, had one son, who grew to manhood, but died years ago. President Grant's three sons are living. General Fred Grant is commanding a brigade in the Philippines. Ulysses and the youngest son are in California. Both married rich wives, and "Buck," the elder, has been ambitious of late to enter the United States Senate. General Fred Grant was in politics for a time, but was defeated for secretary of state of New York. After that he was a police commissioner.

President Hayes had four sons, and all are living. Not one of them has ever manifested a desire to enter politics. Burchard, the eldest, is a lawyer in Toledo. Webb was a business man in Cleveland before he went into the Spanish war. Rutherford was a bank clerk in Fremont until he married, and then became a book recluse in Columbus. Scott Hayes, the youngest, who was a boy when his father was President, is now living in Cleveland, representing manufacturers.

President Garfield also had four sons, who were all under age when he was elected twenty years ago. Harry, the eldest, is a lawyer in Cleveland and president of the Board of Trade; James R. is the only one of the four ambitious for political preferment. He has served two terms in the Ohio senate, and some day hopes to take his father's place in congress.

Abram and Irwin, the youngest boys, are now young men living in Boston, and both are lawyers.

President Arthur's son, Alan, has lived in Europe since his father's death. He came home after McKinley's election and wanted an appointment. McKinley, the friend of Blaine and Hayes, did not take kindly to the proposition, and young Arthur went back and married a widow.

President Cleveland has one son, about two years old. President Harrison has one son, Russell B., who is now in the army. He secured his commission without his father's help, for, in fact, Harrison, the elder, would ask no favors from the administration.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Document in Which He Strikes Hard at the Opposing Parties.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Following is in part President McKinley's letter of acceptance:

The Second Battle.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1900.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee.

My Dear Sir:—The nomination of the Republican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which as the official representative of the convention you have conveyed to me is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted, and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and endorses the legislation of the present congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is therefore secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant, and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government, and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and, we hope, a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

Silver Parties United.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader, who, immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race—and they will continue the warfare against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says: "We reiterate the demand of that (the Chicago) platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

So the issue is presented. It will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay, and will suffer no postponement.

Turning to the associated other parties we find in the Populist national platform, adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900, the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never to cease the agitation until this financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired. We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins, and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws."

The platform of the Silver party, adopted at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the constitution itself; and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception."

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take its place.

The 16 to-1 Heresy.

The relative importance of the issues I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties, whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference of fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Chicago Platform Revived.

The Chicago paltform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kansas City convention. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seal of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

The President reiterates his well known views on the tariff, deals with the several enactments for the benefit of Alaska, shows how the public debt has been reduced, sets forth the increase in the volume of currency, points to the propserity that has come as the result of Republican policies, refers to the growth of our foreign trade, additions to the gold stock, discusses revenues and expenses and improved financial conditions, favors the encouragement of the merchant marine by appropriate legislation, calls attention again to the desirability of an inter-oceanic canal, refers to the marked improvement in the civil service, favors liberal pensions and preference for civil war veterans, shows the almost complete fulfillment of pledges made to Cuba and reviews the benevolent and beneficial work done in behalf of Porto Rico.

He then discusses remedies for the evils of trusts.

Remedies for Trusts.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several states should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

Duty to American Labor.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to the highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign markets for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lessens the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children, and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

The Philippine Question.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force, which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, United States army, was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we came not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Instructions to Peace Commission.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day, of Ohio; Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine; Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; Hon. Geo. Gray, of Delaware, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris I said:

"It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured.

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. * * *

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs. * * *

"Duty and Destiny."

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we can not disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we can not be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities, which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

On October 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent:

"It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. * * * Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain.

"Consequently grave as are the responsibilities and unforseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the president can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The President has given to the views of the commissioners the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the President since your departure he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Again, on November 13, I instructed the commission:

"From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we can not escape. * * * The President can not believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the President so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Promise to Filipinos.

The treaty of peace was concluded on December 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on December 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines.

"* * * The military commander of the United States forces is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

Instructions to Philippine Commission

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission, consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, of New York; Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy; Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana; Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; and Major General Elwell S. Otis, United States Army. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the barden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to those ends.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authority of the United States, now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants, and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political status of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report * * * the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information, or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. * * *

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection, and richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

Peace Treaty Ratified.

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress immediately appropriated $20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

Plan of Government Proposed.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with the leading Tagalos, representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1899.

"Schurman, Manila:

"Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propose, that under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philippine islands shall consist of a governor-general, appointed by the President; cabinet, appointed by the governor general; a general advisory council, elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent; principal judges appointed by the President. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The President earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine islands, at an early day, shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order."

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalo representatives favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Report of Philippine Commission.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported, among other things:

"Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of municipal and provincial affairs. * * * *

"Should our power, by any fatality, be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and United Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. * * *

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding the abandonment of the archipelago. We can not, from any point of view, escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine islands."

Satisfied that nothing farther could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before Congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was submitted to Congress.

Civil Commission Appointed--Its Duties.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohio; Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Hon. Bernard Moses, of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission * * * to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control shown to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty. * * * Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war) with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be esablished for the purpose of taking over the control * * *

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"'This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.'

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity, to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Proclamation of Amnesty.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements, the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past, and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection, and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. * * *

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 peons to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under these instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

No Alliance With Aguinaldo.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously, and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents, and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on November 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, says:

"No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

Gen. Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

On August 13, Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken August 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of Gen. Merritt the palace of Malacanan for himself, and the cession of all the churches of Manila; also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents and no promise to them of independence. On August 17, 1898, Gen. Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. Gen. Anderson, under date of February 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

Some Pointed Questions.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under command of Gen. Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain on our good name? Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The Congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the President had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Assault of Tagalo Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if Congress had declared its purpose to give independence of the Tagalo insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assumed the offensive; they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the Senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on February 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

President's Philippine Policy.

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counselled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities.

If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the Senate but for their assistance. The Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

Effect of Democratic Success.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago, the complete independence of the Tagalo people recognized and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalo leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil government, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

Impotency of a Protectorate.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the sovereign power we can indicate action and shape means to ends and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications, in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, if we can not establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government for them, or make ours a protectorate without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Filipines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

No Defect in the Title.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the Senate of the United States for its ratification. The Senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated $20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave up a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What then is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

Republican Party's Devotion to the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the declaration of independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendment guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counselled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Practice the Doctrines of Lincoln.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or their rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

Duty Versus Desertion.

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

It was Voltaire who said: "People whose bowels are freed by an easy, regular movement every morning are mild, affable, gracious, kind. A 'No' from their mouth comes with more grace than a 'Yes' from the mouth of one who is constipated."

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The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came hame he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before, and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum Food Coffee. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." Anna Coen, Mt. Ephraim, Ohio.

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DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 4.20

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

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For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
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A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

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Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

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$18 to $35 WEEKLY and EXPENSES. MEN and WOMEN At Home or Traveling.

Mr. Smith, of Ind., made $27.50 first 6 months. Albert Hill, of N. J., $38 first month. Mr. Muncy, of Texas, $12.50 first 2 hours. Carrie Williams, clerk, $144 in 6 weeks. Mrs. Hitchcox, $222, besides housekeeping. Lida Kennedy $84 while teaching. LET US START YOU— No experience needed. Our Agents made over $47,000.00 last month supplying the enormous demand for our famous Quaker Bath Cabinet, and appointing agents. Wonderful seller. Everybody buys—business men, families and physicians. No scheme, fraud or fake methods. Write today for our Proposition, New Plan, etc. Free. World Mfg. Co., 47 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O. [We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.]

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

VERMONT FIGURES.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 7.—The election returns for Vermont are all in. A careful scrutiny of the county returns, based on official returns in all but a few towns and in these the unofficial figures are being used, shows that Stickney (Rep.), for governor, has a plurality of 31,468 and a majority over all of 30,192.

The complete and revised returns give these results:

For governor, Stickney (Rep.), 48,466; Senter (Dem.), 16,968; all others, 1,276. The Republican plurality this year exceeds by 2,491 the average of the last three presidential years and by 508 the average for the last six years.

The Grip on Emergencies.

"What's the difference between knowledge and wisdom?"

"Well, it takes knowledge to build an automobile, but it takes wisdom to run it."

GOOD-BYE.

Love, good-bye!
Sunset colors gem the sky,
And the perfume-haunted breeze,
Drifting through these swaying trees,
Stirs them to faint symphonies,
Song of bird and fountain playing,
Sunshine o'er the roses straying;
None of these may bring delaying,
For the parting hour draws nigh.
Love, good-bye!

Let them go!
June's fair roses, winter's snow;
Hours of sweetness, hours of pain,
Hours that may not come again,
And we ask them all in vain!
They are gone—But do you find, love
You can put them out of mind, love?
Can you leave them quite behind, love?
Do I hear you answer low?
Let them go!

They may pass,
Shadow-like, o'er meadow grass,
Not to these lost hours I cling,
I would only hold one thing
Now from pain and suffering:
Let me keep this fairest gleaming,
My ideal of you—seeming
Real, as in my sweetest dreaming,
This must stay.

But one prayer
Life may breathe or heart may share:
Leave to me the friend I knew
In ideal faith; keep true
To those aims that hold but few.
Summer days, oh, bring your sweetness,
As ye pass in mystic fleetness,
Crowning life with fair completeness!
Be yours all achievement high,
Love, good-bye!
—Lillian Whiting.

The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Books and Their Abiding Places

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Give me a nook and a book,
And let the proud world spin round;
Let it scramble by hook or by crook
For wealth or a name with a sound."

The possession of a fine library by an individual or a community does not always prove a corresponding knowledge of literature, but it does argue a strong faith in the educational value of books, and it speaks of a taste for those things which make for the higher culture. Few people will spend money for what does not promise any gain or pleasure, and therefore the presence of well-selected books is a guaranty of some degree of mental accomplishment.

One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. A. R. Spofford's delightful volume recently published by the Lothrop Company is that devoted to the history of libraries. He says that the earliest recorded collection of books in the world goes back to 1400 B. C. It was the possession of an Egyptian king whose home was near Thebes. Over the door of the building was inscribed these words—Dispensary of the Soul, showing that then as now intellectual treasures were regarded as the pathway to true living.

Older than this library, however, were what may be called collections of books written upon clay. They existed in Babylon and were indeed wonderful. Poems, the laws of the land, hymns to the gods, were stamped upon baked bricks, and one collection, which dated back to 2000 B. C. had a catalogue, in which each piece was numbered. Two poems have been found preserved entire, "one on the deluge, the other on the descent of Istar into Hades."

Mr. Spofford speaks of the Alexandrian library which was burned, said to have contained 700,000, a statement which he thinks greatly exaggerated and for this reason: In ancient times, each division of an author's work written upon a roll of papyrus, was counted as a volume, so that the twenty-four books of Homer's Iliad, for instance, would be numbered accordingly. However that may be, the Alexandrian library undoubtedly contained treasures of literature which are a great loss to the world.

Greece had a splendid literature and fine libraries, and that country was the first, according to history, which dedicated a collection of books to the public. The Romans, too, were founders of libraries and in the time of Hadrian there were twenty-nine which the people at large could command.

Then came a time extending over centuries when in Europe little attention was paid to learning and literature. Only in the monasteries were books cared for and preserved. Only there were they multiplied by wonderful copies made of old works, and a few creations in the line of theology. It is said that in St. Maur in France there were at one time "no less than one hundred and seven writers engaged in this work of copying." Sometimes a single book represented years of labor.

Mr. Spofford gives a list of the great public libraries of the world. Among them the national library of France is the oldest and largest; next comes the Library of the British Museum; and then the Russian Imperial Library, of St. Petersburg.

An interesting fact is that out of 174 libraries, all exceeding 100,000 volumes, mentioned in a report, October, 1898, no less than 72 were University collections, and in these the number of volumes taken together numbered over fifteen millions. In the United States, Harvard has the largest collection, and is the oldest. It was founded in 1638, was destroyed by fire in 1764 after over a century's existence, and was then begun again, growing slowly but steadily to its present strength of 500,000 volumes.

Mr. Spofford tells the story of the founding and building up of the Library of Congress with which he is so familiar, and for which he has done so much. It began in 1800 when, by an act of Congress, five thousand dollars were spent in books. The collection had grown to 3,000 volumes in 1814, when the British made a bonfire of the Capitol and the books went with it. Then Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's fine private library, and this formed the basis of what, in spite of a second fire, out of which less than half of the books were brought unscathed, has grown into the present splendid national collection.

Mr. Spofford's long experience qualifies him for the telling of many interesting and delightful things about those who frequent libraries, and especially one so great as this belonging to the nation. Here are scientists verifying facts, readers, absorbing the great poems of the world; writers in pursuit of new and curious themes among books on folk-lore; devotees in musical art perusing the lives or scores of great composers; inventors searching the drawings of patterns; in short, people of all kinds and classes seeking after suggestion or information of some sort which is sure to be found somewhere in the immense collection.

And the same thing upon a smaller scale is true of every public library, and the numbers who frequent them are growing year by year. Beside the persons who seek for special information, are the true lovers of books, those who handle them tenderly, carefully, longingly, for the mere pleasure which their companionship gives. These are they who feel with Richard Henry Stoddard:

"But books, old friends that are always new,
Of all good things that we know are best,
They never forsake us, as others do,
And never disturb our inward rest.
Here is truth in a world of lies,
And all that in man is great and wise!"

ONCE IN A WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows by like a song,
But the man worth while is one who will smile
When everything goes wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent
When nothing tempts you to stray,
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away.
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile,—
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.

The Cozy Corner.

What with pickling and preserving, harvesting, with its extra "help" to cook for, and the thousand and one things that must be done at once, with the additional work of getting the children ready for school, this is a very busy time for farmers' wives and we cannot expect them to find much time for writing. If they will remember now everything they find to be especially helpful to them; the new recipes that have proved successful, new methods of work they have tried, or anything that has helped them and will write to us later when work is not so pressing, we shall have a most interesting "Cozy Corner" this winter.

"A Convert" writes thus: I, who have always been a firm believer that whatever was "worth doing was worth doing well;" I who have felt obligated to sweep every crack and corner of my rooms every day, and dust even the back rounds of the chair in the spare room lest I be guilty of "shirking" (which I was taught early in life to class with the "sins" we must avoid), I who would baste all seams before I sewed them and who roasted myself three times a day in order that my family might have something hot, and nice to eat—I have lived to see that I have wasted much time on things that perish and neglected to care for the things that would have made me more of a companion and help, in higher ways, to my husband and children.

How did I learn this? That is another mortification to my pride, for it was proven to me by a young housekeeper not half my age. When she moved next door to me and I saw how much time she spent out-of-doors with her children, how she was always ready to leave everything to go and ride with her husband, no matter what time of day he came for her, and how perfectly free from the anxiety and worry of the average housekeeper she seemed, I decided there was a screw loose somewhere, but I have been puzzled to find it, as the whole family look neat and clean, and so happy that I knew they could not be neglected.

After I became better acquainted with her I found the secret lay in her saving herself all unnecessary work. Her clothing and that of her children is of good material, but made without ruffles, tucks or anything that would make additional labor in making or in laundering. Her meals were well cooked and neatly served, but seldom consisted of more than one or two dishes at a time. If she had soup for dinner, that, with bread, was all they had. Her carpet sweeper was used daily, but she did not have a regular, moving-out-of-everything sweeping only occasionally. Her stone doorsteps have not been scoured once during the time she has lived here. She says, "Why should I waste time and strength on such things simply because the neighbors do?"

In housecleaning time she would clean one room, and then it might be a week or more before she would do anything more in that line.

Her husband is very careful of her, and often takes the whole family down town to dinner, saying "It is cheaper than to have Annie tire herself with cooking for them when she does not feel well."

I admit that according to the usually accepted code, this woman is not a good housekeeper, but she is certainly one of the best home-makers, and I am convinced that of the two she has chosen the better part.

"Lillie," a Merry-Go-Round girl, stops a moment at the door of the Cozy Corner to speak with the "Rueful Knight." I wish to assure the "Rueful Knight" that riches are not absolutely necessary to a happy life. I can give as proof the case of two sisters with whom I am acquainted. Their parents were very wealthy and gratified their every wish. One of them married a man who was able to keep her in the same style to which she had been accustomed; she has a beautiful home, children that are noted for their beauty, and a wardrobe that is the envy of her acquaintances, but for all this she is not as happy as her sister.

She married, against her father's wishes, a man who had nothing but his salary to depend upon, but she loved him. They live in a very humble way, but are happy in each other and their little home is a haven of peace and comfort, worth more than all the gold in the world.

When it comes to a question of love, or money, a true woman will always choose the former.

"Sunshine" asks for advice:

Dear Cozy Corner friends, I am a young woman who is trying to earn her own living among strangers. My mother is a hard-working woman, but some of my father's folks are well off, and as they are, some of them, invalids, they would like to have me remain at home where I would be near them. There is plenty of work I can do there, and these relations, and some of my other friends, think I am doing wrong to go away. It is hard for me to be away from my family, but I can do better where I am. Please tell me what you think I should do.

"A. C. N.:" The sentiment of the verses you sent is very good, but the construction is faulty.

To have a book reviewed by an editor you must send him a copy and ask that he will give it a review.

James Whitcomb Riley lives in Indianapolis, Ind.

"Anxious" would like to have some one send directions for making different stitches in hair work, especially the hair-net stitch.

"Toad" says that if a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper is mixed with a gallon of paste it will prevent mice from eating wall paper, as they do not like their food so highly seasoned.

The same correspondent gives the following as an excellent remedy for stiff joints: Ten drops of oil of mustard, ten drops of chloroform, in one ounce of alcohol. Apply and cover with a hot flannel.

Mrs. C. A. Clark says that castor oil applied for ten days in succession will cure the most obstinate corn.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LEISURE MOMENTS.

Among some other old-time fashions that have been revived this season, is that of "piecing quilts," and from the interest shown it bids fair to become as popular as in the days of our grandmothers. Gingham, calico and bleached muslin are used for these pieces, and when new cloth is used some very pretty results are obtained from the combination of turkey red and white; green, or blue and white, etc.

But however pretty these quilts, made of cloth bought for the purpose, may be, they will lack the tender sentiment that clung to the old-time quilt made from bits of the children's dresses, or a piece of a gown once worn by mother, or some dear friend whose life work was finished long ago and who, when the numerous duties of the day were finished, would spend the long winter evenings in sewing the "patches" for the store of quilts that needed constant replenishing in a family where there were many beds to make and no furnace fire to warm the bed rooms.

I recently saw a quilt which contained pieces of every dress the owner had ever worn. In it was represented her first long baby dress and the first long dress she wore as a young lady; her first short dress, her school dresses, the cotton dresses that were a part of her wedding outfit, the first dress her husband bought her, and all of those she had during her happy married life, ending with a piece of her first widow's dress. When that was added, she felt the story of her life was so nearly done that she finished the quilt which had been so long in preparation, and gave it to her daughter, to whom it will always be a silent record of the events of her mother's life.

One of the patches in this quilt was from what she called her "freedom suit," a dress she made to wear the day she attained her majority, and which according to the custom of the time she must cut and make entirely herself.

Mrs. Waterman, from "York State," sends these two patterns for quilts, which make up very prettily and may be new to some of you. The first is called

The Maple Leaf.

To make this requires three dark and two light blocks three inches square, and four light and four dark half-squares, three and a quarter inches across the straight edges. They are put together as illustrated in the first cut. The strip for the stem of the leaf is sewn on the white block square.

The second pattern is the

Neck Tie.

For this make four squares—two light and two dark—each three and a quarter inches square. Cut one corner from each to fit the center block, which should be two and a quarter inches. When this is put together the "Neck Tie" shows very plainly.

A FEW USEFUL HINTS.

Red ants, though the least in size of all insects that trouble the housekeeper, are by no means the least annoying or difficult to get rid of.

Whole cloves strewn on the pantry shelves, sprigs of tansy, or borax plentifully sprinkled where they appear, are all recommended as preventatives of the visits of these insects. If all of these fail there is one thing that is sure; but it is a considerable trouble of itself. Ants can not swim, and if a dish containing food is placed in a larger dish containing water, it will be perfectly safe. Care must be taken that there is not the slightest point of contact of the two dishes, or it will be used as a bridge by the enterprising and industrious ants.

Many times a careless member of the family will scratch a match upon the door or window casing, leaving a mark that no amount of scrubbing will remove. If this is rubbed first with lemon and then with whiting, it will rapidly disappear after being washed with warm water and soap.

When you buy a new broom soak it well in strong, hot salt water to toughen the straws, and it will last much longer. Do not use one side of the broom all of the time; turn it around frequently, and so avoid making what is sometimes called a "goose-foot" of it.

One of the newest and best sandwiches is called the

Biscuit Sandwich.

Make biscuit after any good baking powder or soda recipe, roll as thin as pie crust, cut in rounds and bake in a very hot oven. Pull apart when done and spread with

Chicken Filling.

Chop the meat of a cooked chicken till it is as fine as meal, season with salt and pepper and moisten with sweet cream, or Mayonnaise, till it will spread easily. Place between the halves of hot biscuit, either with or without first buttering them. Tongue, ham or any other filling may be used.

Now that the new crop of rye is harvested, a loaf of home-made rye bread is a very welcome addition to any table. The recipe here given for making it was sent by Mrs. Emma K., of Michigan.

Rye Bread.

Scald one pint of milk and when it cools add one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one yeast cake and enough sifted rye flour to make a very stiff dough. When light, mix with wheat flour, using plenty to dredge the molding board and hands to prevent the characteristic stickiness of the rye. Bake slowly and eat while fresh. Water can be used in place of milk, but the bread will not be so good.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

Valeria, aged 7, and a source of much entertainment to the family, was being put to bed by her mother the other night, relates the New York Sun. First she said, "Now I lay me down to sleep," closing or delaying to close, rather, as follows:

"O Lord, bless papa and mamma and grandpapa and grandmamma and Eugenia and Aunt May and all my dear little friends and my bunnies and the old mother cat and Playful that I gave away and Jerry and Pedro and——"

Jerry is the family horse and Pedro is the dog, also given away like Playful, the kitten. It was evident that the prayer was being made simply a pretext for keeping her mother, so Valeria was requested to curtail her remembrances. She accordingly brought that prayer to a close, but insisted that she should not rest easy unless allowed to repeat another about "O Lord, bless the pence we bring." Her mother yielded, but still the child's praying appetite was not satisfied. She launched into another effort, purely original this time.

"Oh, dear father in heaven," she said, "give that mamma may have had the very last pain that she will ever have. Give that she may be truly and indeed well. And, O Lord, help us to be very kind to all animals that have three legs, or two legs, or one leg; and to all birds that have one leg, or two legs, or three legs; and to people that have no legs! And, O Lord, we bless thee for all the beautiful things we see in the world around us. Give that we may do what is right and bless thou our sins! Amen!"

The power of women in settling strikes is shown in this incident that occurred in a Pennsylvania mining town: Boys employed in the mines to the number of two hundred and fifty, had been striking frequently, thus causing the mines to suspend, and a thousand men to lie idle. The authorities were unable to cope with the matter, when the mothers assumed control. They took the boys by the ears, marched them into the mines and stood over them until the machinery was in operation. Then the mothers retired and the pride of the juvenile labor rebellion was broken. What if the wives were to adopt the mothers' tactics in case of "strikes?"

That women can work as well as talk has been proven during this season, when on account of a dearth of laborers to secure the immense wheat crop of Kansas, women and girls have banded themselves in clubs and gone into the wheat fields to work. Not only was this done by women who were accustomed to doing manual labor, but these clubs have been made up of college girls and others who before had known nothing of what hard work meant, and there has been no complaint made of the quality of the labor they performed.

Of the seventeen thousand farmers in Kansas, five thousand are women. Some of these labor in the fields themselves, and others plan and superintend the work with as much skill and success as the men. These farmer-women do not confine themselves to simply raising grain, but are interested in fruit farms, cattle and horse ranches and in all things give as much, or more, study to their work as do their brothers, and with better results in many instances.

Not only do the women take their part in the manual labor of saving the country by saving the crops, but, by writing and speaking, endeavor to help the cause they consider right. Mrs. Mary Green, at the age of seventy-four years, will stump New York state for Bryan this fall. She is well educated, able-bodied and prosperous and believes firmly that the salvation of the country depends upon the election of the "man from Nebraska," and will do her best to persuade the voters of the Empire state to secure it.

Among the needed reforms that have been introduced through the efforts of women, there is none that will do more toward helping women criminals than that for which the mayor of New York has been petitioned, namely, to provide separate places of detention for women who are arrested for any crime and also occupation for them while they are in jail. The first provision will prevent the disgrace, and loss of what little self-respect a fallen woman may retain, and the employment will keep her from continually thinking of things that are harmful, for now as in the days of Dr. Watts:

"Satan still finds some work
For idle hands to do."

ABOUT OBERLIN COLLEGE.

"A Harvard College professor is largely responsible both for the name of Oberlin College and for the specific character of the Christian principle embodied in its organization," writes Mr. G. Frederick Wright in a most interesting article on Oberlin College, published in the September number of The New England Magazine. The account of the founding of the institution, is, in part, related as follows: In 1832 Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., of Harvard, introduced to the American public the life of Jean Frederic Oberlin, an Alsatian clergyman and philanthropist, who, from 1767 until 1826, spent his life in unremitted effort to raise to a high standard a neglected and semi-barbarous parish at Waldbach, in the Ban de la Roche, among the Vosges Mountains. After reading this book, and becoming inspired by the example of Oberlin, two New Englanders engaged in Christian work in Northern Ohio, determined to build up in what was then a wilderness, "a center of Christian influence which should reach into a rapidly growing population of the Mississippi Valley." The location of the college was decided by the generosity of a New Haven firm who contributed for the object, several hundred acres of densely timbered land in Lorain county, Ohio, thirty miles from Cleveland and twelve miles south of Lake Erie.

DR. ALICE H. LUCE.
Dean of the Woman's Department.

JOHN H. BARROWS.
President of Oberlin College.

Here was formed the nucleus of Oberlin by a colony gathered from the east, and from New Englanders living in the vicinity, a group of people ready to sacrifice anything for the accomplishment of the high purpose they had in view. Mr. Wright follows the history of the college from its earliest days, mentioning the men and women prominent as its benefactors, promotors and instructors, down to the present time when its career of influence for the future is most encouraging.

It was the students of Oberlin who first recognized the rights of the colored race. "The antislavery position of Oberlin was fraught with most far reaching results. General J. D. Cox has shown that the influence of Oberlin in propogating the anti-slavery sentiment during the first twenty-five years of its existence turned the scale in the western and northwestern states, so as to lead to the election of Lincoln, the civil war, and the subsequent abolition of slavery."

Another peculiarity of Oberlin was its admission of women to all the privileges of its instruction and of its degrees. The first women in the world to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course, were three classical graduates in 1841. At that time Oberlin was the only school in the country open to young women who wished to take a full classical course equal to that pursued by their brothers.

Mr. Wright has shown how graduates of the college have become prominent as ministers of the gospel; college presidents and professors; leaders in military affairs and in the field of science and invention, and have won fame as lawyers and law-makers, authors and literary men.

Oberlin is also one of the most important centers of musical education in the country, standing at the head of higher grades of musical schools. The Conservatory of Music has a corps of twenty-five accomplished professors and instructors, and the most thoroughly equipped musical building in the world, a curriculum of four years in extent, and an attendance of nearly four hundred pupils.

Mr. Wright says that "the college was born of New England ideas, and from the first has breathed a New England atmosphere. Indeed, the so-called Western Reserve, within whose bounds the college is situated, originally belonged to the state of Connecticut."

The training of Oberlin trends towards the highest standard of life, and the root of its theology is, that "benevolence is the sum of virtue; that love is the fulfillment of the law; that the good of being is the foundation of obligation; that the infliction of punishment is justified only on the ground that governments must seek to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, and that exemplary warnings to the disobedient are benevolent means for preventing the more serious evils of unchecked lawlessness."

The Youngfolks

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

"Susie," who has been one of Miss Prudence's "best girls," comes after a long absence to explain several things:

I do not want the M. G. R. discontinued, nor do I think it has outgrown its usefulness. I admit that for some time I have not found it as interesting as it used to be, and that is one reason why I have not written oftener. So many of the older correspondents have left us that I feel like a stranger among the new members who have taken their places.

Again, as we grow older so many interests claim our time and attention that we must drop something, and with me, as with many others, it is not that we love the M. G. R. less, but our duties prevent us from taking an active part in its work.

However, I intend to "reform" and call upon the older members to help bring our department back to its former interesting standing, for Miss Prudence's sake, if for no other reason.

That the Chaperone was not mistaken in the name of one of her girls is proven by this letter from "Peggy Short:"

I wish to correct a mistake made by "Drusilla," last week. I have been absent from home for some time and did not see The Blade till my return. Imagine my surprise and amusement then at reading that I was married. I could not let you think that, so came over just as fast as I could to correct the mistake and assure you that no such fate has overtaken me. Drusilla was merely mistaken in the name, and it was my sister who was married.

I have thought for some time that Drusilla was a neighbor, but she cannot be an acquaintance, or she would not have made the mistake. I hope she wears a badge so I can recognize her if we ever meet.

The "Duchess" gives a fine pen-picture of her home:

Have any of you visited in western North Carolina? If so, you know what beautiful scenery we have. Strangers often tell me that I do not appreciate it. It may be true that I cannot compare it with other places, for I have never been away from home, but I am sure it gives me pleasure.

Let me try to picture to you my home. It is a little cottage nestled snugly down in a valley entirely surrounded by mountains, and shut out from the rest of the world. Here we have nothing to disturb the calm and peaceful rest of our lives. The wild-wood scenery will charm any one by its picturesqueness, no matter how insensible they may usually be to the beauty of nature.

Though the view is very beautiful from my windows, if we leave the valley and climb the rugged mountains, words cannot express the grandeur we behold. Mountain after mountain looms up all around us, and far away is "Pisgah"—grandest of all, and reaching above all.

Looking down, the peaceful valley reminds us of Sleepy Hollow, so quiet does everything seem. To complete the charming picture the "French Broad" river flows through the little village with its sparkling waters like a ribbon of silver.

One cannot dwell among such scenes without being led to aspire to higher, broader and better lives.

"Heriot" is a new member who says: I have been greatly interested in the M. G. R. and ask to be admitted to membership. The poem studies have been a help to me by inducing me to read with more care, and with the idea of learning from them instead of for mere pleasure.

"Brittemarte" writes: I do not want the M. G. R. discontinued and think that with such an object, and such a motto, a society can never outgrow its usefulness. While some may have other interests to prevent them from coming frequently to its meetings, there will always be those who can be helped and who will help us by their letters.

"Fern" and "Hoosier" also write that so far as they are concerned, our weekly meetings must be continued.

We shall all congratulate our "Prairie Maiden" on at last realizinz her hopes and wish the realization may equal and even exceed her anticipations:

Dear Friends, I come to protest against giving up our weekly meetings. What ever would we do without them? I prefer the old-fashioned letters and good times that "New England" girl speaks of, but if we cannot have them, let us have a Merry-Go-Round of some kind.

To-day I have some news to tell that is of the greatest interest, to me at least, for the hopes of my life are at last to be realized when I shall enter college the first of September. I have so longed for the opportunity of a higher education that I can hardly believe it true that I am really to begin it so soon. The school is situated in a quiet little town not so very far from my home and I expect my days will be busy ones, as I am going to work hard and make the best of this opportunity.

Perhaps by the time you read this letter your little "Prairie Maiden" will be—wishing she was at home again—but she isn't going to let any one know it if she is homesick.

"Western Rambler:" While we are having a much needed rain this afternoon I will employ my enforced leisure by writing to you. Although I am too busy to call often, I never fail to read your letters which seem like those of old and dear friends. I see there is a new member from our state. I enjoyed her letter very much and would like to know just where her ranch is situated.

From "Columbine's" description she must live in a very picturesque part of the country and have much that is beautiful in nature to enjoy.

In regard to giving up the M. G. R. work, I say do not, for no one can tell the good that has been done by these friendly meetings, nor how many young people have been led by its teachings to strive for better things than they would have been content with except for the influence of Miss Prudence and her M. G. R. girls and boys.

"Belle B."—Give up the Merry-Go-Round? That means to lose the dear letters that for so many years have made The Blade a welcome visitor to so many young folks in nearly every state of the Union; to loosen the ties that bind us to such friends as "New England Girl," "Addie," "John, Jr.," "Isabel," "Bonnie Burnie," "Zack Stubbs," "Architect," "Cara Mia," "Egyptian Friend," "Esme Roy," "Florence," "Em T Head," "Make Haste," "Raven," "Hoosere Puer Poeta," (who has not favored us with any poetry for a long, long time); "Sunflower Kid," "Otach," "Scarlet Wing," "Tom Quartz," and the hundreds of others who have contributed to our jolly meetings.

There are also sad, but sweet memories connected with our society. "Vivian, the Frenchman," who was the first to be called home from our number; "Valentine," "Lenore," and others we remember with love when we think of the M. G. R. There are too many associations of joy and of sorrow we have shared to think of breaking the bonds that hold us together, even though some of us are prevented by the serious duties of life from being present at the meetings; we like to know that the meetings are being held just the same.

And have you realized that in giving up the M. G. R. we must give up "Miss Prudence?" Our chaperone who has been so patient with her girls and boys, advising, comforting, and sometimes scolding them, but always in love? Perish the thought, and long live the society that has for its motto to do all the good, to all the people, and in all the places we can—The Blade Merry-Go-Round.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For August.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated Chinese sage, born June 19, 551 B. C., at Shang-ping, near the town of Tseuse, in the petty kingdom of Lu. An illustrious pedigree has been invented for him by his disciples who derive his origin from Hoang-ti, a mythological monarch of China who flourished more than 2000 years B. C. His father died when he was three years of age, but he was very carefully brought up by his mother, and displayed from his earliest youth an extraordinary love for knowledge. When he was 19 he married but divorced his wife four years later in order to have more time for study and the performance of his public duties. The death of his mother which happened in his 23rd year led him to revive the ancient Chinese practice of solemn veneration for the dead. He went into retreat for three years, passing the time in study. From this time until his death he posed as a model of strict virtue, and had numerous followers, though at one time the advent of a bevy of beautiful syrens from a neighboring state worked havoc among his disciples. He died 479 B. C., in the 70th year of his age. His family has continued to the present day through 67 or 68 generations in the very place where he lived, and in every city down to those of the third order, there is a temple to his honor. The 18th day of the second moon is kept sacred by the Chinese as the anniversary of his death.

2.—PUZZLE PROBLEM.

10—01—16—01—14
18—21—19—[illegible]—19—09—01
06—18—01—[illegible]—14—03—05
07—05—18—13—01—14—25
05—14—07—12—01—14—04
01—13—05—18—09—03—01

This represents the "proposition" the Chinese are "up against." Can the Columnites help them to "figure it out?"

3.—CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in kitten but not in cat,
My second's in flies but not in gnat;
My third is in forest but not in wood,
My fourth is in mild but not in good;
My fifth is in tent but not in camp,
My sixth is in light but not in lamp;
My whole is the cause, the Arabs say,
Of all good and evil that comes our way.

4.—SPELLING LESSON.

1.—Sylable, a part of a word.
2.—Chieftan, a leader.
3.—Diptheria, a throat disease.
4.—Vacum, empty space.
5.—Siner, an offender.
6.—Agregation, a collection of objects.
7.—Ocult, pertaining to the unknown.
8.—Dipthong, a union of two vowels
9.—Isac, one of the patriarchs.
10.—Funy, laughable.
11.—Agressive, quarrelsome.

The letters omitted in these words, form the name of a Chinese celebrity.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the "Tae-ping Revolution?"

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"He who offends against Heaven, has no one to whom he can pray."

Answers to Puzzles of August 30.

1.—John Donaldson.
2.—"To doubt is to think, and to think is to improve."
3.—Words forming double cross-words: P-N, rod-get, political, cip-net, T-S, rim-U. S. A., necessity, daw-ate, L-Y. Cross words, "Political necessity."
4.—Height of pole, 27 feet.
5.—In the year 47 B. C., by order of Caesar, the year was declared to contain 445 days, in order to make the seasons conform to the solar year.
6.—Sir William Temple wrote:
"The first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next, good sense; the third, good humor, the fourth, wit."

Chat.

Banner Puzzler for September, Illi Nois. W. P. E. second, Pauline third.

Correct solutions were received to-day from W. A. Hoyt, W. P., Playne Blayne, Illi Nois and Pauline.

W. A. Hoyt says: "It is impossible to form a crescent with equal curves." How is that children?

Illi Nois reports the thermometer at 108 in her home. No apology is necessary my dear. The Schoolmistress wonders that you could recite at all under such circumstances.

THE LION VISITS THE BARBER

There was once a lordly lion with a most imposing air,
And his splendid head was covered with a tawny shock of hair;
It was parted in the middle and it hung on either side,
And it isn't any wonder that it was the lion's pride.
But his wife was very prosy; she was domineering too,
And she said, "That artist's mop of silky hair will never do.
As the noble game of football does not fill you with delight;
As you do not play piano at a concert every night;
As you never painted pictures and for acting do not care—
Why, you really have no business with that silly shock of hair."
Now the lion, though a fighter, did not like domestic strife,
And he'd found that to avoid it he must mind his little wife.
So he answered very sweetly, "What you say is always right.
I will part with my adornment, if you wish, this very night;
You're my only little wifey; I obey at your behest;
I will even shave my whiskers if you think it's for the best."
She took him to the barber's, and the barber shouted, "Next!"
And the lion was be-aproned, though he felt extremely vexed.
Then his wife said to the barber, "Cut it close or even shorter;
Why, in fact take all the hair off that you care to for a quarter."
So the barber plied his scissors, and he cut with main and might.
All too soon the job was finished, and the lion was a fright—
First he looked into the mirror, then he gave an awful roar!—
And the barber and his scissors—they were never heard of more.
—Charles Battell Loomis, in Harper's Magazine for August.

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T HAVE TIME

"Going to ask Lonnie?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Oh, he'll look at us a minute, just as stupid as can be, and then say, 'I haven't got time.'"

The crowd of boys laughed as Eddie assumed the look and tone of their absent comrade.

"He never does have time," Eddie continued, encouraged by the eager attention of his audience. "He must be getting lazy. By and by he won't have time to eat."

"He learns his lessons all right," put in little Ben. "He must take some time for that."

The boys looked at the little fellow indulgently. "Oh, well, you have to, lessons," they explained. "It's having fun and doing things, we mean, and they ain't naughty things, either. 'Tain't because he's so awful good. If he was, we'd punch him till he did do them. Goody boys aren't any fun—but Lonnie is, lots, if you can only get him to take time."

"He might get up a hour earlier mornings," suggested one, "and then he'd have the one hour extra, anyway."

"Sh! He's coming."

The boys began to talk about ball, and were deep in the discussion when Lonnie sauntered up. He had been walking rapidly when they first caught sight of him, but now he lessened his pace and joined the group at a very moderate rate of speed.

"Thought 'twas you," he said cheerily. "Couldn't tell, though, till I got most here."

He looked around and smiled as the boys made a circle about him.

"We're going to have a big bonfire up back of Tirrell's," they explained, "and a torch-light procession first, and some speeches, 'cause we won the ball game. And we want you to come and play the drum. You can, awful good."

Lonnie looked flattered and his eyes brightened. "When?" he asked, eagerly.

"Oh! to-morrow night, eight o'clock. You'll come all right, won't you?"

The boys watched his face anxiously. A little cloud seemed to settle over it.

"I—I don't know," he answered, uneasily moving his foot in the loose soil and scattering little pebbles to right and left. "Lots of fun, won't it be?"

"Piles."

"A real procession?"

"Yes—thirty of us."

"And we want you to drum, sure," interposed Ben, looking up at the bright sturdy face. "'Cause you can do it best of any one, and the boys all said so."

Lonnie made an impatient movement. "Can't," he said, shortly and gruffly. "Would like to, lots, but I haven't got time." He turned to go, but a pair of hands held him back.

"You don't never have time for anything, Lonnie Somers," a vexed voice cried. "You're either lazy or a sneak, and I don't know which. You aren't any good at all, and we won't never invite you again. So there!"

The hands relaxed their hold with a sort of shove that made Lonnie stagger for a moment.

"All right," he said shortly, calling back through the dusk. "You needn't ever if you don't want to. I guess I can stand it all right." He walked slowly away, but there was a strange huskiness in his voice.

The boys looked at each other in silence for a moment.

"I guess we've fixed him all right," Eddie said triumphantly. "If he won't ever oblige us, I just guess we ain't got to ask him. There are other folks in the world beside him who have got time, and we'll show him. I'm going to ask my cousin over from Frampton. He's got a fine drum and a drum-major's hat, and 'twill be fine."

The boys murmured approval.

The procession was something glorious. There were thirty-five boys in line, each bearing a lighted torch, and there were three drums, and the boy from Frampton with the drum-major's hat on.

The procession passed through several of the streets of the village and then wound up the hill where a crowd of spectators awaited them.

The bonfire was ready to light. It was an immense pile of trash-wood.

"It's grown a heap since I saw it last, it seems to me," Eddie whispered to one of the boys as they marched around it. "My, but won't it make a blaze!"

"Nelson Butler's going to light it," some one whispered. "'Cause his father gave most of the wood, and he's going to treat on lemonade. Nelson told me so."

The torches were planted in the ground, and the boys looked impatiently for the blaze. Where was Nelson?

"He was here just a moment ago—I saw him in line." Eddie peered anxiously about.

"Here he is!"

Nelson sprang out from the crowd, pulling a dark figure beside him.

"Here's the boy who is going to light the fire!" he cried, as he advanced into the circle of light. The torches blazed full in his face.

It was Lonnie beside him.

"Lonnie's made most of this pile."—Nelson's voice was loud and clear. "He brought it up late nights and early mornings, 'fore any of us were up, and he didn't want us to know anything about it, 'cause he couldn't be with us. And do you know why?"

He paused an instant.

"'Cause he didn't have time. And we all laughed at him 'cause he didn't—but I'll tell you why.

"I followed him last night, and he went into old man Shedd's—you know he's a cripple and the town takes care of him some. Well, Lonnie, he went in and got the old man up and made him his bed just like a woman; then he went out and chopped a lot o' wood and brought it in 'side the stove, and did a lot of things 'bout the house, and then went a-creeping home, just as if he'd been out playing.

"And I went in and asked the old man about it and he most cried. He said how nobody cared anything about him except Lonnie, and how he came in every night just that time and tended to him, 'cause he couldn't sleep good if he didn't get up—and Lonnie was just the best boy in all this world.

"But 'fore he goes there, he goes and carries in Mrs. Smith's milk pails for her. You know she broke her arm a long time ago, and it ain't ever got very strong and she can't lift much, so Lonnie he goes and carries 'em into the house for her; and that's why he can't ever do anything 'bout that time. And his folks know nothing about it, but think he's off to play with us, and so he has to do all the chores at home just the same as if he hadn't been working. So you see he really don't have time."

The boys drew closer and fairly hemmed them in.

"And so I say that Lonnie Somers ought to light the fire, just to make up for not having time."

He thrust a torch into Lonnie's reluctant hand, and fairly pushed him forward.

Lonnie applied the torch. The dry sticks crackled, and little puffs of smoke curled upward, then it all burst into a blaze, lighting the hill and bringing the faces of the crowd into view.

Two of the drums began to beat, but Eddie had seized the third. "You drum," he commanded, handing it to Lonnie.

"You can drum best, anyhow,"—then as an afterthought, he added good-naturedly,—"seeing you've got time."—Good Housekeeping.

GALVESTON STORM-SWEPT

Appalling Loss of Life. May Reach 3,000.

CITY DEEP IN THE WAVES

Wharves, Warehouses, Business Blocks and Residences in Ruins--Deep Distress.

Houston, Sept. 11.—Latest estimates of loss of life and property as the result of the great storm are as follows:

Total dead at Galveston, 2,000.

Total property loss, $45,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The number of dead so far reported from other towns and cities follows:

Dickerson 61
Texas Clay Junction 5
Richmond 3
Booth 1
Beasley 4
Letitia 1
East Bernard 6
Houston 1
Virginia Point 7
Morgan's Point 3
Brazoria 6
Fulshear 1
Rosenberg 1
Angleton 2
Oyster Creek 9
Sabine Pass 2
Texas City 3
Brookshire 4
Seabrooke 4
La Porte 2
Alvin 6
Southwest Pass 6
G. C. & S. F. R. R. wreck 1

Towns reporting serious property damages but no loss of life:

Hockley, Cypress, Genoa, Webster, Waller, Hempstead, Clear Creek, Eagle Lake, Hearne and La Marque.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—A scene of desolation and death, not only at Galveston, but at many inland points in Texas, is the condition presented to-day as a result of Saturday's storm.

Estimates of the number of dead are placed between 2,500 and 4,000.

The property loss will aggregate many millions of dollars, although no accurate figures can be given at present. The streets of Galveston are mostly under water, wires are in a helpless tangle, and dead bodies are thickly strewn among floating debris. No complete list of dead is obtainable until the water recedes.

Harrowing tales of the loss of whole families, and many miraculous escapes are told by the few survivors who have thus far reached this city. The relief trains which arrived here early this morning have been the only means of communication with the storm-swept Galveston and definite information as to the present situation is scarce.

The cotton and rice crop throughout the district devastated by the storm are badly damaged in many places, and in others totally destroyed.

Reports from Richmond, Texas, Letitia and Eagle Lake bring additional lists of dead and property losses and many places cut off from all communication are yet to be heard from.

Simply Beggars Description.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—From 2,000 to 3,000 persons killed; a city almost in ruins; the wharf front entirely gone, every ocean steamer stranded, and death and destruction on every hand, with the money loss that cannot be estimated now is, so far as can be learned at this hour, the result of the appalling calamity that has befallen Galveston.

From Tremont to P street, thence to the beach, not a vestige of a residence is to be seen. In the business section of the city the water was from three to ten feet deep in stores and stocks of all kinds, including foodstuffs, are total losses. While the Post correspondent was in Galveston Saturday night it was a common sight for him to see women and children emerging from once comfortable and happy homes dazed and bleeding from wounds, the women wading neck deep with babies in their arms. To add, if possible, to the calamity, the city was cut off entirely from the world. The telegraph lines are down, and the cable which connects Galveston with Mexico is cut.

The storm commenced raging between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and by noon the waters from the Gulf had inundated the island as far inland as Twelfth street. From there the waters gradually encroached farther inland, rising about 15 inches an hour. At 6 p. m. there were 36 inches of water in the lobbies of the Tremont hotel, the highest point in the city. Across the street where the ground is lower a horse was drowned. At 9 o'clock the water on Market street was level with the seats of the street cars. After that it gradually receded, but the wind was cyclonic in its force. It reached a velocity of 84 miles an hour, and then the wind instruments in the government observatory were wrecked. In the streets the wires were down, telegraph and telephone poles falling, and slate and glass and timber were flying through the air.

At times people would sail rapidly by in boats, and, colliding with some obstruction, would be painfully injured.

Work of Rescue.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 10.—Starting as soon as the water began to recede, the work of rescuing the wounded and dying from the ruins of their homes began. Screaming women, bruised and bleeding, some of them bearing the lifeless forms of children in their arms, men broken-hearted and sobbing, bewailing the loss of their wives and children; streets filled with floating rubbish among which there were many bodies of the victims of the storm, constituted part of the scene. The first loss of life reported was that at Rietter's saloon on the Strand, where three persons lost their lives, and where many other were maimed and imprisoned. The dead were Stanley G. Spencer, Charles Kellner and Richard Lord. These three were sitting at a table on the first floor when suddenly the roof caved in, killing all of them instantly. Those in the lower part of the building escaped with their lives in a miraculous manner. The falling roof and flooring were caught on the bar, the people standing near it, dodging under the debris. It required several hours of hard work to get them out. The negro waiter who was sent for the doctor, was drowned at the corner of Strand and Twenty-first street, and his body was found a short time after.

750 People Injured.

The next place visited by the rescuers was the city hall. Here were congregated fully 700 people, most of whom were more or less injured. One man from Lucas Terrace, reported the loss of fifty lives in the building from which he escaped. He himself was severely injured about the head.

As Sunday morning dawned the streets were lined with wounded, half-clad people, seeking the aid of physicians for themselves and for friends and relatives who could not move. Police Officer John Bowie was found in a pitiable condition, the toes on both of his feet and two ribs broken and his head bruised. He reported that his house, with wife and children, had been swept into the Gulf. The beach resort of Pat O'Keefe, who is known to every visitor to Galveston, was annihilated, not a vestige of the building remaining. Mrs. O'Keefe was drowned. The great bathing pavilion known as the Pagoda, the big pleasure resort known as the Olympia and Murdoch's bath house are all swept away into the gulf. There were few bodies on the beach. They had been swept into the gulf or driven up into the rubbish by the waves. Only half a dozen of them were in sight from the site where the workers were. All the residences which have escaped destruction have been turned into hospitals, as have the leading hotels. There is scarcely one of the houses which are left standing which does not contain one or more of the dead as well as many injured.

SECTION OF TEXAS DEVASTATED BY THE HURRICANE.

Rain Adds to Distress.

The rain began to pour down in torrents and the rescuing party went back down Tremont street towards the city. The rain added greatly to the general distress. Stopping at a small grocery store, the party found it packed with injured, clamoring for food, but the provisions in the store had been ruined. Further down the street a restaurant, which had been submerged by water, was serving out soggy crackers and cheese to the hungry crowd. On returning to the Tremont hotel, the Houston Post correspondent found the death list to be swelling rapidly, the accounts coming from every portion of the city. Information from both the extreme eastern and extreme western portions of the city were difficult to obtain, but the reports which were received indicated that those two sections had suffered fully as much as the rest of the city.

Damage to Shipping.

The British steamship Taunton is lying on Pelican Island hard aground. The Mexican, a big British steamer, was driven up the bay, and is fast in the mud. Another big ship is lying out near Quarantine station. The Kandal Castle was driven as far up as Texas City, where she is now stranded. Of the small shipping only a few boats are left. Many of the little schooners were lifted bodily out of the water and flung up on the island. The wrecks of others are scattered along the bay front. The Charlotte M. Allen, the steam ferry boat to Bolivar, is safe. The big dredge used at Texas City, was driven inland for half a mile and can not be saved. The Pensacola was in port when the storm began, but Master Simmons put to sea in the teeth of the storm, and it is feared that the boat and her crew of 36 men was lost.

The three grain elevators and Reymerschoffer mill are wrecks. Their roofs and the top stories have gone, and grain stored therein has probably been ruined by the rain. The damage to the ships at this time, when the demand for tonnage is so great, is regarded as one of the worst features of the disaster from a business standpoint.

Location of Galveston.

Indianapolis, Sept. 10.—D. B. Clarkson, whose family is probably swept away, was an anxious inquirer at the Associated Press headquarters. Speaking of the stricken city, its location, population, business interests and former floods that have swept over the city, he said:

"Galveston is situated on an island extending east and west for 27 miles, and is seven miles in its greatest width north and south. No city could be in greater danger with such a horrible visitation as has now come to Galveston. In no part of the city with its 68,000 population is it more than six feet above the sea level. The flat condition not only points to the desperate situation of the people at such a time as this, but their danger may be considered emphasized when it is known that exactly where the city is built the island is only one and one-quarter miles wide.

"On the bay, or north side of the city, is the commercial section, with wharves stretching along for nearly two miles, lined with sheds and large storage houses. Then, in that portion of Galveston there are three elevators, one of 1,500,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,000,000 and the third of 750,000. The island from the north side is connected with the main land by railroad bridges and the longest wagon bridge in the world, the latter nearly two miles in length. In 1872 the entire east end of the city was swept away by the tidal wave that followed a terrific storm that swept the gulf coast for three days. Then the eastern land on which buildings stood was literally torn away. The work of replacing it has since been going on, and Fort Point, that guards the entrance to the harbor, has since been built, and on its parapets are mounted some of the heaviest coast defense ordnance used by the government. By the force of the storm of 1872, six entire blocks of the city were swept away.

"It is on the south side of the city, beginning within fifty yards of the medium gulf tide, that the wealthy resident portion of the city is located, and which was the first part of Galveston to be stricken by the full force of the recent storm and flood. All of the eastern end of the city must certainly be washed away, and in this quarter, between Broadway and I streets, some of the handsomest and most expensive residence establishments are located. There was located there one home which alone cost the owner $1,000,000. Most of the residences are of frame, but there are many of stone and brick. In the extreme eastern end of the city there are many of what we call 'raised cottages.' They are built on piling and stand from eight to ten feet from the ground as a precaution against floods, it being possible for the water to sweep under them.

"The only protection that has ever been provided for the gulf side of the city has been two stone breakwaters, but many times with ordinary storms, coming in from the gulf, the high tide water has been hurled over the low water walls right to the very doors of the residences. From Virginia Point, six miles from Galveston, in ordinary conditions of the atmosphere, the city can be plainly seen. If it is true that Galveston cannot be now seen from the point then the condition of the people in the city must be indescribably horrible."

Concerning the wealth of some of the principal business quarters of Galveston, Mr. Clarkson said: "Many millions of dollars are invested in the wholesale and retail business of the city. On Strand street alone there are ten blocks of business establishments that represent an invested capital of $127,000,000. Market street is the heavy retail street, and there, in the heart of the flooded district, the losses cannot but reach away into the millions. The fact, as indicated by the dispatches that water is standing six feet deep in the Tremont hotel, furnishes startling evidence to me that Galveston has been indeed dreadfully visited. The hotel is in almost exact center of the city. Two years ago Galveston did the heaviest shipping business in cotton and grain of any Southern city. When I was at home two ship-loads of cattle were leaving the port on an average every week."

Worst Rumors Confirmed.

Houston, Sept. 11.—Details from the storm-swept district of Texas hourly discloses most heartrending features and confirm early rumors of one of the greatest catastrophes of late years. No wire with Galveston is established yet.

There seems to be no ground for the hope that fuller details would show a reduction in the number of lives lost, and a conservative estimate is given at 1,000 dead, all told. The property loss is perhaps even higher than at first given.

In Galveston the dead are being gathered up as rapidly as possible, taken to sea on barges and there consigned to their last resting-place. This action is necessary to protect the survivors from pestilence, and because the ground is too wet to permit of digging graves.

Ghouls have begun their work and bodies are being stripped of their valuables.

Outside of Galveston smaller towns are beginning to send in reports as telegraphic communication improves, and many additions to the list of dead and property losses are received. Richmond and Hitchcock report sixteen lives lost. Alta Loma, Arcadia, Velasco, Seabrooke, Belleville, Arcola and many other towns have from one to eight dead. In most of these places many houses have been totally destroyed and thousands of head of live stock killed.

The railroads alone will suffer millions of dollars in actual damage to say nothing of the loss from stoppage of business. The International & Great Northern and Santa Fe have miles of track washed out and the bridges are washed out also.

The tug Brunswick, which arrived here last night from Galveston, brought an additional list of names of dead in that city.

The horrors of Sunday was as nothing compared with Monday's. An attempt was made to bury the dead, but the ground was full of water and it was impossible to dig trenches. Authority was secured to take the bodies to sea for burial, and a barge was brought up to the Twelfth street wharf for the purpose. The firemen rendered heroic service in bringing the bodies to the wharf, but it was almost impossible to get the men to handle them.

During the storm and afterwards a great deal of looting was done. Many sores had been closed, their owners leaving to look after their families. The wind tore in the windows and left the goods prey for the marauders. Ghouls stripped dead bodies of jewelry and articles of value. Capt. Rafferty, commanding United States troops here, was applied to for help and he sent in 75 men, the remnant of the battery of artillery, to do police duty. They are patrolling the streets under the guidance of police.

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the chamber of commerce for the purpose of organizing to relieve the suffering and to bury the dead. A burial committee was appointed, charged with collecting and burying the bodies of all dead. Inquests will be dispensed with.

A. Hamlin, a traveling salesman, who arrived on the tugboat, says that only one house is left standing at Seabrook. The main land is strewn with the dead bodies, and the town of Angelton was washed away, the railroad agent and wife and sister at Virginia Point were drowned.

The work of securing the names of dead at Galveston proceeds very slowly. The newspaper plants are crippled and no papers have been issued Saturday morning.

Wholesale Burials.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The relief train, which pulled out of the International & Great Northern depot yesterday, had aboard three surgeons and assistants and also medicine for the injured. The train also carried about 150 able bodied men and two boats.

The scene in and about Virginia Point is indescribable. Those who survived the flood and destruction are nearly all severely injured. Most of the presented a pitiable sight, with their limbs lacerated and bleeding. Many of the dead have their faces and heads mutilated so that it is almost impossible to identify them. Head boards were placed on the hurriedly dug graves in every instance, giving, as nearly as possible, age and accurate description.

It was necessary in many instances to bury three and four in one grave.

Those who have survived the wreck are homeless and had had nothing to eat since Saturday. As most are injured, it is not possible for any organized movement on their part. Relief must be furnished soon, or they will help to swell the list of the dead.

Most of the bodies found in and around the vicinity of Virginia Point are supposed to have been washed inland from Galveston. The actual number cannot be estimated. At 5 o'clock a third train had unloaded men and provisions for the relief of Galveston.

Yesterday, a brakeman of the Galveston, Houston & Northern railroad left Virginia Point and started to walk toward Texas City. He found a little child, which he picked up and carried for miles. On his way, he discovered the bodies of nine women. These he covered with grass, to protect them from the vultures until some arrangements could be made for their interment.

At Texas City, many bodies of dead Galvestonians are being washed up on the shores of the bay.

First Relief Train.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Santa Fe railroad ran its first relief train into Hitchcock this morning, finding conditions along its line about as prevailed along the Galveston, Houston & Sanderson. In many places homeless inhabitants of the section traversed were found housed in empty box cars while others were sitting on the wreck of their household effects piled together in promiscuous heaps. Many sufferers are utterly destitute and will have to be given free transportation to places where they are sure of obtaining shelter and sustenance. Every building in Pearland was either damaged or destroyed, but no lives were lost there. At Alvin great damage was done to property and the following deaths are reported in addition to seven previously recorded: Mrs. J. W. Collins, killed by falling timbers; Mrs. W. P. Hawley, a resident of Alvin, met death in a similar manner; W. C. Mebam and wife were seriously injured by flying timber. Angleton and the surrounding country suffered severely from the storm and assistance is much needed. Algoa, Arcadia and Alto Loma show signs of the severe visitation and many are in need of help. The 12-year-old son of James Rodecher was killed at Arcadia. Two children lost their lives at Alto Loma. One hundred ammunition boxes from Camp Hawley were found near Hitchcock and a pile driver from the Huntington wharf, was driven inland to within a few hundred yards of the town.

The prairie is covered with drift of all kinds, dead cattle, water craft of all sizes, buggies and wagons. Searching parties have found a dozen bodies in Hall's bayou and buried them and the work is not half completed. The railroad track from Hitchcock to Virginia Point has been entirely washed away.

Death List of 2,000.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—A special from Galveston by Western Union dispatch boat to Houston, says: It is roughly estimated the death list in Galveston will approximate 2,000 and property loss of $12,000,000.

Scarcely a building in the city is undamaged and the loss on stocks of goods will be very heavy. All the extreme eastern and southern part and the western portion, south of Avenue Q to the Gulf, is either washed away or demolished and the dead are thrown in every direction. These are being rapidly gathered up and taken to temporary morgues on the strand.

Whole families are, in many instances, wiped out of existence. There is scarcely a family in the district mentioned that did not lose one or more members while the hospitals are crowded with wounded beyond their capacity and the county court house is being converted into a hospital for their care.

The Catholic hospital, down the island, was completely demolished. All the sisters and ninety inmates were drowned.

The waves dashed over the flooded Fort San Jacinto, demolishing the barracks, officers' quarters and drowning 14 privates, 2 buglers and the first sergeant of Company O, first artillery.

The opera house, city hall, Masonic temple, Moody's Bank building, Knapp's publishing house and Ritter's saloon and restaurant, on the Strand, are wrecked. From the latter, seven dead bodies were removed from beneath the debris.

Parties are now engaged in removing the debris of the Knapp building. Beneath they expect to find the body of Oscar Knapp, senior member of the firm. Richard D. Swann, cashier of John D. Rogers & Co., was drowned during the height of the storm while heroically attempting to rescue two ladies from drowning. It will be days before the full extent of the frightful disaster is known or a correct list of dead is obtainable; a meeting of citizens was held to-day and a general committee, with the mayor as chairman, was appointed; sub-committees on finance, relief, burial of the dead and hospitals, were appointed and are now actively at work to relieve the distress prevailing and give decent burial to the dead.

Railroads Lost Millions.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The railroads have suffered the loss of millions of dollars on actual damage to say nothing of the loss from stoppage of business. At Galveston their wharves, warehouses, depots and tracks are ruined. The costly bridges which connect the island must be entirely rebuilt.

The International & Great Northern and Santa Fe have considerable track washed out, while the Galveston, Houston & Northern will suffer heavily.

Superintendent Mulvey has received notice that all the track between Seabrook and Virginia Point, with all of the bridges have been washed away and Section Foreman Scanlan and all his crew at Nadeau have been lost.

A Night of Terror.

Galveston, by Western Union Dispatch Boat to Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The terrific cyclone that produced such a distressing disaster in Galveston and all through Texas was predicted by the United States weather bureau to strike Galveston Friday night and created much apprehension, but the night passed without the prediction being verified. The conditions, however, were ominous, the danger signal was displayed on the flagstaff of the weather bureau, shipping was warned, etc. The southeastern sky was sombre, the gulf beat high on the beach, with that dismal thunderous roar that presaged trouble, while the air had the stillness that betokens a storm. From out of the north, in the middle watches of the night, the wind began to come in spiteful puffs, increasing in volume as the day dawned. By 10 o'clock Saturday morning it was almost a gale; at noon it had increased in velocity and was driving the rain, whipping the pools and tearing things up in a lively manner, yet no serious apprehension was felt by residents remote from encroachments of the gulf. Residents near the beach were aroused to the danger that threatened their homes. Stupendous waves began to send their waters far inland and the people began a hasty exit to secure places in the city. Two gigantic forces were at work. The gulf force drove the waves with irresistible force high upon the beach and the gale from the northeast pitched the waters against and over the wharves, choking the sewers and flooding the city from that quarter. The streets rapidly began to fill with water, communication became difficult and the helpless people were caught between two powerful elements, while the winds howled and rapidly increased in velocity. Railroad communication was cut off shortly after noon, the track being washed out, wire facilities completely failed at 3 o'clock and Galveston was isolated from the world. The wind momentarily increased in velocity, while the waters rapidly rose and the night drew on with dreaded apprehension depicted in the face of everyone. Already hundreds and thousands were bravely struggling with their families against the mad waves and fierce wind for places of refuge. The public school buildings, court house, hotels, in fact, any place that afforded apparently a safe refuge from the elements, became crowded to their utmost. Two minutes before 6:30 p. m., just before the anemometer blew away, the wind had reached the frightful velocity of 100 miles an hour. Buildings that had hitherto stood, tumbled and crashed, carrying death and destruction to hundreds of people. Roofs whistled through the air, windows were driven in with a crash or shattered with flying slate, telegraph, telephone and electric light poles with their masses of wires, were snapped off like pipe stems, and water communications were broken. What velocity the wind attained after the anemometer blew off is purely a matter of speculation. The lowest point touched by the barometer in the press correspondent's office, which was filled by frightened men and women, was 28.04 1-2; this was about 7:30 p. m. It then began to rise very slowly, and by 10 p. m. had reached 89:00, the wind gradually subsiding, and by midnight the storm had passed. The water, which had reached a depth of eight feet on the Strand at 10 o'clock p. m., began to ebb and run out very rapidly, and by 5 a. m. the crown of the street was free from water. Thus passed out one of the most frightful and destructive storms which ever devastated the coast of Texas.

To-night the city is filled with destitute, bereft and homeless, while in the improvised morgues are the rigid forms of hundreds. Whole families are side by side.

The city beach, in the southwestern part of the city, was under ten feet of water, and the barracks, located there, are destroyed, the soldiers having a miraculous escape from drowning. Many substantial residences in the western and southwestern part of the city were destroyed, and the death list from there will be large.

A heavy mortality list is expected among the residents down the island and adjacent to the coast on the main land, as both were deeply flooded and the houses were to a great extent insecure. The heaviest losers by the storm will be the Galveston Wharf company, the Southern Pacific company, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway company, and the Texas Lone Star Flouring company.

OHIO'S GOVERNOR ACTS.

Columbus, O., Sept. 11.—Governor Nash received a telegram from Governor Ayers, of Texas, to-day thanking him for his offer of assistance and saying that while his people are endeavoring to help themselves, any assistance from sister states would be appreciated.

The Governor at once sent the following message to the board of trades of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton: "By reports in the press you are fully aware of the disaster which has come to the citizens of Texas. Great distress prevails, and the Governor of that state informs me that while they are doing everything possible to help themselves, any assistance from the states will be fully appreciated and gratefully remembered. I respectfully suggest that you immediately call the attention of your boards to this matter, and through the mayor, your committees and commercial bodies give the benevolent people of your city an opportunity to relieve suffering. Money and other assistance should be remitted to Governor J. D. Ayers, Austin, Tex., to be used as in his discretion may be proper. The situation is one which appeals to all for prompt and effective action."

NOW THE BOERS WILL TREK

Gen. Buller Puts on One of the Finishing Touches.

Capetown, Sept. 10.—Sir Redvers Buller continues his advance. He crossed the Mauchberg, ten miles east of Lydenberg, and came into action with the Boers.

The occupation of Lydenberg, which took place last Thursday, is regarded as marking one of the last stages of the war.

The Boers now talk of trekking into German territory.

Lord Methuen is marching on Lichtenburg from Mafeking.

It is said that papers seized at Pretoria show that the Netherlands Railway company actively assisted the Boers. It converted its workshops into arsenals and provided the Tarnsvaal forces with houseshoes.

London, Sept. 7.—Lord Roberts reports from Belfast, Transvaal, under date of Wednesday, September 5, as follows:

"Ian Hamilton traversed Dulstroom yesterday with slight opposition.

"Buller engaged the enemy's left this morning. Hamilton is endeavoring to turn the enemy's right.

"Boers, with two guns and one pom-pom, this morning attacked 125 Canadian mounted infantry guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein. Mahon proceeded to their assistance, but the little garrison had beaten off the enemy before he arrived. It was a very creditable performance. The wounded were Maj. Handers and Lieut. Moodie, slightly, and two men. Six men are missing."

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—It is stated that Gen. DeWet has joined Theron in the neighborhood of Johannesburg and that the total Boer force there numbers 1,500. The enemy is holding a position in the high hills south of the town. The British force is now in pursuit.

THE END NEAR.

New York, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"There are many signs that military authorities regard the end of the war close at hand. Lord Roberts is making preparations to return to England, and has already sent four of his chargers down to Cape Town. The general belief is that Gen. Roberts is coming home to take up the post of commander-in-chief of the British army, which Lord Wolsely will vacate in October.

RICH NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 8.—New York is "no cheap town." It is a $100,000,000 city. That is what it can afford to spend upon itself every twelve months.

The budget giving the expense of running the city for next year is nearly complete. It shows that New York will buy and enjoy just $100,000,000 worth of things. It does this because it can afford the price.

New York is so rich that when it wants anything it gets it. It wants rapid transit tunnels, and it hires men to dig them. It needs East Side bridges, and it telegraphs to Pittsburg for a few thousand tons of steel and employs hundreds of men to bolt the pieces together.

That is what New York city does in its corporate capacity. In their individual capacity its citizens are erecting buildings from twenty to thirty stories high, lending money to Queen Victoria and the Czar of Russia, and taking charge of the earth generally.

But this $100,000,000 city is going to buy and pay for a few things this next year, including new school houses, fire engines, sewers and pavements.

The board of public improvements will have $467,435, an increase over last year of $227,935. The fire department, the best in the world, will spend $3,088,916 in this borough, $1,922,398 for Brooklyn and Queens and $40,000 for Richmond. This is an increase of $275,369. The fire engines won't grow rusty for lack of polishing and elbow grease.

New York wants more policemen and quicker service. It will spend $11,743,206 in these thing, $415,703 more than it could afford last year. The commissioner of highways will use $4,418,406.16, or $298,723 more than he did last year. The result will be that our streets will be better paved and cared for because we have the price.

NOW FRANCE WILL WITHDRAW

Li Hung Chang Going to Pekin Under the Stars and Stripes.

London, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Pekin to Tien Tsin. A representative of the Associated Press learns on unquestionable authority that telegraphic instructions were sent yesterday from Paris and St. Petersburg to M. Pichon and M. de Giers, respectively the ministers of France and Russia at Pekin, directing both ministers, in conjunction with Gen. Frey and Linowitch, to take measures to withdraw the legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien Tsin, if circumstances permit.

Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action upon the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out till Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee arrives in China, she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

Considerable importance is attached to the announcement from Taku that the expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu will leave on Friday. It is thought strang that no German troops are mentioned as participating in the expedition. Apart from the belief that the Chinese emperor's latest edicts emanated from Pao-Ting-Fu, it is said that Gen. Hung Lu (formerly viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li, and commander-in-chief of the northern armies of China, who is one of those held responsible for the outrages at Pekin, if not for the Boxer outbreak), is also at Pao-Ting-Fu.

The officials of the Chinese legation decline to make public the text of the imperial decree commanding the opening of peace negotiations, but say the document appoints Prince Ching, head of the Tsung Li Yamen, a plenipotentiary, as well as Li Hung Chang. It was added that it had been suggested that Liu-Kun-Yi, the viceroy of Nankin, and Chang-Chi-Tung, the viceroy of Hankow, would also be appointed, but the decree does not mention them.

A special dispatch from Rome says the Italian cabinet has decided to initiate peace negotiations with China. Italy will formulate demands for an indemnity, and if they are accepted, Italian intervention will be considered terminated, and no proposals tending to further warfare in China will be considered.

The Chinese minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, in the course of an interview, denied the charges of Dr. Morrison that a Pekin correspondent of the London Times, who, among other things, said the most profound indignation was felt at Pekin "that Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh and Wu Ting Fang, whose shameless lies and transmissions of bogus imperial edicts delayed the departure of the relief column until nearly too late, are still received with honor in London and Washington." The minister said he was in constant communication with the emperor and empress, who, he asserted, were now at Tsi-Nan-Fu (Sian-Fu?), (capital of the province of Shen-Si), whence messages were sent by messenger to Pao-Tin Fu and thence to Shanghai.

Earl Li's Request.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A cable dispatch from Earl Li Hung Chang has been received, giving the text of an imperial edict, directing him to proceed at once to Pekin and there co-operate with Prince Ching in the negotiation for peace. The edict is issued by the emperor, and is dated August 27. Sir Robert Hart, minister of imperial customs, is directed to secure the necessary facilities for the transportation. The powers are also asked to afford Li Hung Chang protection and security, and to facilitate his movements.

In accordance with the last direction from the throne, Earl Li asks that a request be made for a government vessel, on which he can make the trip from Shanghai, and Minister Wu probably will ask that a United States vessel be designated to carry the Chinese statesman. The edict was delivered by Minister Wu to Acting Secretary Hill this morning. The text will not be made public until the reply of the United States is determined upon.

If the United States decides to comply with Li Hung Chang's request, there are now available for this purpose the gunboats Nashville and Princeton and the battleship Oregon. The two former vessels are at Shanghai, and the battleship is at Woo Sung, the man-of-war anchorage just below Shanghai. The cruiser New Orleans was at Woo Sung until yesterday when she sailed for Taku. She could have been employed for this service to great advantage, owing to her high speed capacity. It is entirely improbable that the Oregon, if this government decides to comply with Earl Li's request, would be employed upon such an errand. The average speed of the Princeton and Nashville is about ten knots, and the distance from Shanghai to Taku is about 730 miles, so that either one of them would require at least six days to make the run. It is presumed that Earl Li has asked for a United States vessel because of the rumors that the allied commanders at Taku had decided to take him into custody upon his arrival there. Li doubtless had information that Admiral Remey had dissented from such a program, and therefore preferred his request to the United States government, knowing that his person would be safe from seizure if it were covered by the American flag.

There undoubtedly are Chinese warships in the neighborhood of Shanghai, which could convey Earl Li to Taku, but it is presumed that he fears that were he to embark upon one of them for a trip north, he might be intercepted by the warships of one of the foreign powers, and to avoid all risk of an interruption of his trip, he desires to sail under the American flag.

The great difficulty which Gen. Chaffee has to deal with in China at present in the contemplated withdrawal of the American troops from Pekin to the Philippine islands, is the demand of the missionaries at Pekin that the Chinese converts be taken from Pekin under the protection of the United States forces and guaranteed from future assaults in China, or be brought to places of safety. It was reported at the time of the rescue of the ministers in Pekin that there were about 3,000 Chinese converts there who have sought protection from the Boxers in the foreign legations.

Continued preparations are being made to bring away the United States troops as soon as orders are issued. The transports Pennsylvania, Indiana, Sumner and Garronne are ready to go to Taku as soon as Gen. Chaffee starts from Pekin. One or more of the regular transports also will be available. The four vessels named will carry 5,800 troops.

The Packling, which arrived at Manila to-day with the horses of the First cavalry; the Port Stephens, now at Manila, and the Athenian, which arrived at Kobe, Japan, to-day, will be available to bring the horses of the cavalry and artillery and mules of the transports from Taku to Manila.

France Is Ready.

Paris, Sept. 11.—It is asserted here that should Prince Ching arrive in Pekin properly accredited, France will readily accept him and begin peace negotiations. Ching is regarded as being a capable man, and well fitted to act as a peace commissioner.

The relation between the appointments of Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang is rather perplexing, especially in view of the contradictory advices, and it is believed in Paris that the appointment of Li Hung Chang to act in conjunction with Prince Ching is due to the hope that the powers will leave Pekin and negotiate at Tien Tsin or Shanghai. When it was found that the troops of the powers are not leaving the Chinese capital, Prince Ching was named.

The French foreign office has not received the counter-proposal which Italy, according to a dispatch from Rome, has forwarded to the powers.

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

London, Sept. 6.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British indian troops at the Chinese capital, wires as follows from Pekin, August 29, to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India:

"The allies marched through the Forbidden City yetserday (August 28). The British had third place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength.

The British admiralty has issued Vice Admiral Seymour's detailed report of the experiences of the Pekin relief expedition. It is good reading, but embraces nothing not previously known. Referring to the harmonious action of the forces of the eight nationalities engaged, he especially mentions Captain Von Usedom, of the German navy, and Captain McCalla, of the United States navy. Regarding the latter, he says: "Captain McCalla was of the greatest value to me and to all concerned. He was slightly wounded in three places and well merits recognition."

The report concludes as follows:

"When the fact that the Chinese beheaded any one they got is considered, the conduct of such officers or men as exposed themselves to capture is to be praised far more than if the risk were taken against a civilized foe."

RUMOR OF CAPTURE.

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to a news agency from Nagasaki, Japan, says it is reported there that the dowager empress of China has been captured by the Russians at Johol.

NINETY-THREE MISSIONARIES

Known to Have Been Murdered in China By Boxers.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.—Mr. John Goodnow, the United States consul general here, after inquiries in every possible source, learns that the number of British and American missionaries probably murdered during the uprising in China has been ninety-three, while 170 others stationed in Chi-Li and Shan-Si provinces are unaccounted for, and there is reason for the belief that they have met the same fate. Of those whose deaths have been absolutely proven twenty-two were Americans, eight men, eight women and six children—and thirty-four were British, nine men, fifteen women and ten children. There is strong proof that thirty-seven more were killed at Tai-Yuen. All the natives from that place tell substantially the same story. Ten men, thirteen women and seven children are known to have been there.

The list of missing numbers: Americans, 20 men, 21 women and 29 children; British, 41 men, 49 women and 19 children.

It is impossible to get the numbers of the Catholics killed, but there were many French priests and sisters and some were in the country where the Russians are fighting. There were also several Swedish and Danish Protestants.

The massacre and persecution of Chinese Christians continue everywhere and it is said the anti-foreign leaders intend to exterminate them.

Literati and minor officials are sending memorials to the dowager empress thanking her for ridding the country of foreigners.

All the information coming from the interior is that, except in those parts of the country which foreign troops occupy the people believe that the empress has won great victories and driven out the foreigners. It is asserted they will continue to think so until the foreigners who were compelled to flee are able to return and conspicuous punishments are inflicted in retaliation for those who were killed.

Li Hung Chang yesterday promised Mr. Goodnow that he would telegraph to the local officials of Chi-Li to furnish escorts to the treaty ports for all the missionaries who were still there.

Li Hung Chang requested Mr. Goodnow to cable to the department of state at Washington that he was greatly pleased with the appointment of "his old friend Foster" as peace commissioner.

Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States government starts for Tien Tsin to-day.

The Japanese, it is announced, will soon land 600 soldiers.

There are reports current that American troops are also to be landed.

London, Sept. 11.—Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, wiring August 31, confirms the reports of the treachery of the Chinese government and the issuance of imperial decrees ordering the extermination of the foreigners.

"The imperial troops," he says, "mined the British legation and probably in another day there would have been a terrible explosion. A similar mine made by the Chinese imperial troops, exploded in the Pei-Tang cathedral and engulfed 200 native Christians.

"The most profound indignation is felt here that Cir Chin Chan Lofenguin and Wu Ting Fang, whose shameless lies and transmissions of bogus imperial edicts delayed the departure of the relief column until nearly too late, are still received with honor in London and Washington."

CRUISER BALTIMORE.

New York, Sept. 8.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, in command of Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, arrived and anchored in the harbor here early to-day. The Baltimore has been making a slow trip home from Yokohama, from which port she sailed on May 1st last. On her voyage she made stops at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Malta, Gibraltar, Havre, Gravesend, Belfast and Greenock, leaving the latter port on Aug. 29.

The Baltimore will go to the Brooklyn navy yard for extensive repairs. As she has been in service for about ten years it will be impossible to know the full extent of repairs needed until after she has been surveyed. She will probably be out of commission for a year or more.

Owing to the existence of bubonic plague at Glasgow at the time of the vessel's stay at Greenock, which is only 25 miles from Glasgow, quarantine will be maintained over her at her anchorage for a time. No person will be allowed on board nor will any of the ship's company be permitted to go on shore without the permission of the health officer of the port. The temperature of all on board will be taken before any disposition is made of the vessel.

GEN. WHEELER RETIRED.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—At noon to-day Gen. Joe Wheeler, commander of the department of the lakes, ceased to be an officer of the United States army. Gen. Wheeler, who is 64 years of age, has reached the age limit for service in the army. His retirement was officially communicated to him by a telegram from Washington, when he surrendered his command to Gen. James F. Wade, who will remain in charge until Maj. Gen. Otis comes to assume personal control of the department. Gen. Wheeler will leave to-night for Montesano, Ala., his native home.

ARTHUR SEWALL PASSED AWAY

Bryan's Running Mate of Four Years Ago Dead at Bath, Maine.

Bath, Me., Sept. 5.—Hon. Arthur Sewall died at 8:30 a. m. to-day.

Mr. Sewall died at his summer home, Small Point, about twelve miles from this city, of apoplexy, the stroke having been sustained last Sunday. He was 64 years of age.

Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physician to rest, as early as last June, and he attended the Democratic national convention in July against the advice of his doctor. He appeared to have suffered no ill-effects from the journey, however, and was passing the summer quietly at Small Point, when the fatal stroke seized him. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., November 25, 1835. He comes from a family illustrious on both sides of the water. The first Sewall to arrive in the United States settled in New York in 1734. Dummer Sewall, the great-grandfather of Arthur Sewall, removed to Bath in 1762. He purchased the large tract of land which forms the Sewall estate and on which stands the big shipyard of Arthur Sewall & Co. The firm was established in 1823 by William D.

HON. ARTHUR SEWALL.

Sewall, and the first vessel owned by it was the Diana, a small trader. From this beginning the house has developed to its present proportions—the owner of a huge fleet of the largest sailing merchantment afloat. In the seventy seven years of its existence the firm has built and owned over a hundred vessels, trading in nearly every port in the world. William D. Sewall was succeeded in 1854 by his sons under the firm name of E. & A. Sewall, shipbuilders and commission merchants. Later it became Arthur Sewall & Co., Mr. Sewall taking into the firm his son William and nephew, Samuel S. Sewall.

Mr. Sewall was president of the Maine Central railroad from 1884 to 1893, was president of the Bath National Bank, and was an officer or director in nearly every corporation in Bath.

He became active in politics in 1888, when he was elected Democratic national committeeman. The nomination for Vice President in Chicago in 1896 came to him as a surprise. He was a delegate to the convention and left the hall before the balloting commenced. While on board an Illinois Central train bound for down town he overheard a man who had caught the train as it was leaving Sixty-third street tell another passenger that Arthur Sewall had just been nominated for Vice President. He had never met Bryan, and upon his arrival at his hotel was taken over to the Clifton House and introduced to the head of the ticket.

Mr. Sewall was married in 1859 to Miss Emma D. Croaker, of Bath. He has two sons, Harold M. and William. Harold M. Sewall left the party of his father in 1880 and joined the Republican party, giving as his reason the failure of Democratic administrations. He was minister to Samoa and to Hawaii under President Harrison and was appointed special commissioner to Hawaii by President McKinley in 1898, and is prominent in Republican politics in Maine.

Arthur Sewall's fortune is estimated at $5,000,000.

THE READING WRECK.

Lansdale, Pa., Sept. 8.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the cause of the wreck on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Hatfield, on last Sunday morning, in which thirteen persons were killed and over 50 injured in a collision between a milk train and a crowded excursion train, has rendered a verdict fixing the responsibility upon the railroad company, Engineer John Davis and Conductor Thomas Shelby, of the colliding excursion train; D. E. Beidler, telegraph operator at Souderton, which is next to Hatfield, and W. S. Groves, train dispatcher in the Reading terminal station at Philadelphia.

The extent to which the company is held responsible is in its failure to strictly observe the rule requiring five minutes at least between trains, and the absence of a block signal system.

The jury recommended a strict observance of the five-minute rule, and the continuation of the block system to Bethlehem.

Engineer Davis is condemned for recklessly running his train ahead of time, and for running past the red flag, which Flagman Bonners had shown at the crossing at Souderton, after the milk train had passed.

Conductor Shelby is condemned for allowing Davis to run the train in the manner he did. Beidler is condemned for neglect of duty in failure to raise the red board after the milk train had gone by.

The jury expresses the opinion that Groves, the train dispatcher, did not perform his duty, having failed to keep in touch with the milk train, and the first section of the excursion train.

OUR REINDEER HERD.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson, chief government educational commissioner for Alaska, who is conveying across the continent 25 Laplanders sent by the government to Alaska 30 months ago with reindeer, and now on their way home to Jokkonk, Lapland, is here. These Laplanders were sent to Alaska early in the Klondike excitement with reindeer to be used as beasts of burden and food. The deer were not used for food, but were permitted to increase naturally, and now they are growing rapidly, and have become thoroughly acclimated. The Alaskan herd now numbers nearly 3,000. Dr. Jackson is founding schools as fast as the means at his command will permit. There is one at Point Barrow, another at Cape Clarence, another at Cape Prince of Wales, others at Nome, St. Lawrence Island, and elsewhere.

GERMANY WILL NOT RETIRE

Feels It Necessary to Keep Her Forces in Pekin for Some Time.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The attitude of the German government on the Russian proposal for the evacuation of Pekin has been made known to the authorities here. It comes in a communication from the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, Mr. William Jackson, and with clearness sets forth the German position.

In substance it states that Germany is desirous of avoiding friction between the powers, but that she considers the conditions at Pekin such as to require the retention of German forces there.

The statement of Germany's views is made in such form as to be taken as conclusive that it is Germany's purpose not to withdraw her troops from Pekin, even though Russia should do so. It is said to be more in the line of a simple announcement than of argument or answer. It is presumed that it reflects the views made known by Germany to Russia.

While there is no definite information as to the attitude of most of the other countries there is reason to believe the German position in favor of remaining at Pekin finds strong sympathetic approval at other European capitols, and that it will be the basis of like action from other powers, if indeed they have not already made it known that they are in favor of remaining at Pekin.

In this connection a new consideration has arisen, namely whether the ministers shall remain at Pekin along with the troops, as it appears to be generally accepted that the troops of some, if not of all the powers, will remain at the Chinese capital. But this is on the ground that the military force is necessary to preserve order.

There is no such necessity for continuing the presence of the foreign ministers, so that the negotiations are now taking into consideration the departure of the ministers to Tien Tsin even should the troops be retained.

Without doubt the developments of the past 24 hours are regarded as important by the State department and perhaps the German view, taken in connection with the French response which, while not so positive in terms as that of Germany, is still full of significance, as determining the State department to take another forward step in negotiations.

There were signs this morning of activity and of consultations between the officials and even of a conference between the President and Acting Secretary Hill which seemed to foreshadow the preparation of another note from the United States on the subject of the Chinese troubles.

Reports as to the military conditions in Pekin came to Washington to-day from three sources, namely, from Gen. Chaffee, from Gen. Barry, and finally from Minister Conger. Each of them indicated that quiet prevailed in Pekin and that the troops are meeting with no opposition in their occupation. All are silent as to the political situation there. Gen. Barry is going to Manila to carry out his original orders assigning him to duty as chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur, finding that he is not needed by Gen. Chaffee in that capacity. Gen. Wilson probably will be assigned by Gen. Chaffee to the command of the American contingent holding the base at Taku and Tien-Tsin in the event that all the American troops are not retired from Pekin.

Gen. Barry reports that Special Commissioner Rockhill is still at Shanghai. He finds himself unable to make his way to Pekin as expeditiously as he had hoped owing to the lack of transportation facilities. The completion of the cable from Shanghai to Taku via Che Foo marks an end of the tampering with messages by the Chinese telegraph officials, if there has been such. Telegraphic communication from Shanghai to Pekin is now entirely in the hands of the Eastern Extension company as far as Tien Tsin and thence to Pekin in the hands of the internationals, so that the only dangers to communication will lie in the cutting of wires between the last named points.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The census bureau up to last night had tabulated the returns from 54 cities. These show a population of 14,644,711. This is an average increase in population, per city, of 27.90 per cent. The same cities in 1890 had a population of 11,150,045, making a total gain of 3,494,666. The percentage of increase in 1890 was calculated on the aggregate gain, and not on the average increase per city, as is the case this year. The result was 5 percentage of gain, according to the census bureau officials, while appearing to be larger, namely, 31.33, was not so in fact, owing to the different method followed in making the calculation.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The census bureau announces that the population of Portland, Me., is 50,145, as against 36,425 in 1890. This is an increase of 13,720, or 37.67 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The census bureau announces that the population of Atlantic City, N. J., is 27,838, as against 13,055 in 1890. This is an increase of 14,783, or 113.24 per cent.

The population of Nashville, Tenn., is 80,865, as against 76,158 in 1890. This is an increase of 4,697, or 6.17 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The census bureau announces that the population of York, Pa., is 33,654, as against 20,793 in 1890. This is an increase of 12,861, or 61.85 per cent.

The population of Racine, Wis., is 29,102, as against 21,014 in 1890. This is an increase of 8,088, or 38.49 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The census bureau announces that the population of Portland, Ore., is 90,426, as against 46,385 in 1890. This is an increase of 44,041, or 94.95 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The census bureau announces that the population of Atlanta, Ga., is 89,872, as against 65,533 in 1890. This is an increase of 24,339, or 37.14 per cent.

The population of Bridgeport, Conn., is 70,996, as against 48,866 in 1890. This is an increase of 22,130, or 45.29 per cent.

The population of Altoona, Pa., is 38,973, as against 30,337 in 1890. This is an increase of 8,636, or 28.47 per cent.

The population of Oakland, Cal., is 66,860, as against 48,682 in 1890. This is an increase of 18,278, or 37.55 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The census bureau announces that the population of Yonkers, N. Y., is 47,931, as against 32,033 in 1890. This is an increase of 15,898, or 49.63 per cent.

The population of Scranton, Pa., is 102,026, as against 75,219 in 1890. This is an increase of 26,811, or 35.65 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The census bureau announces that the population of South Bend, Ind., is 35,999, as against 21,819 in 1890. This is an increase of 14,180, or 64.99 per cent.

The population of Haverhill, Mass., is 37,175, as against 27,412 in 1890. This is an increase of 9,763, or 35.62 per cent.

The population of Springfield, Ill., is 34,159, as against 24,963 in 1890. This is an increase of 9,196, or 36.84 per cent.

WILL NOT SERVE.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Ex-President Cleveland has declined the President's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration under The Hague treaty. Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

EARL LI GIVEN FULL POWERS

Imperial Edict Appoints Him to Negotiate With Powers for Peace.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, to-day delivered to the state department an imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang absolute and unconditional authority to negotiate with the powers for peace and for the settlement of questions growing out of the war. The edict is dated on the last day of the seventh moon, Chinese calendar, which is about August 24. It is issued by the emperor, and not by the empress dowager, indicating that the former is now exercising those imperial functions which some of the powers, notably Great Britain, have insisted belonged to him, rather than to the empress dowager. The document does not show the place at which it was issued, but it was transmitted through Pao-Ting-Fu, and probably emanated there, as the imperial household has been at that point for some time.

An extended conference was held between Mr. Hill and Minister Wu concerning the extensive authority with which Li Hung Chang is now invested. The edict makes him the sole negotiator on the part of Chint, giving him discretion to act finally and in a manner to bind China, without interference from the emperor. The edict is prior to the request sent by Li Hung Chang to the throne that the viceroys of Nanking and Wu Chang and Prince Chang be included with him as negotiators. This request has not been responded to by the throne, so far as the Chinese minister here is advised, but if Earl Li's request is granted, there is no doubt that it will carry the same absolute authority with which Li Hung Chang has now been invested. Minister Wu says the authority is so complete as to remove any possible question as to the sufficiency of credentials.

General Chaffee's dispatch, received this morning, is in line with that officer's former declaration respecting the advisability of withdrawing the American troops from Pekin, and undoubtedly will cause the government to increase its efforts to effect some sort of settlement that will permit of an early withdrawal from China.

The conditions reported by Gen. Chaffee appear to warrant the conclusion that Mr. Conger will speedily leave Pekin for one of the ports on the coast, where he can act more effectively, and that the United States troops will not respond to the German invitation to make a further offensive campaign outside of Pekin. It is believed that the objects that remain to be accomplished can be secured without further military operations, so far as the United States troops are concerned.

The idea of a removal of the diplomatic center to Shanghai meets with objection from those familiar with the conditions. It is said that Shanghai is practically cut off from Pekin as soon as winter sets in, a full month being required to exchange communication, so that it would be inadvisable to thus suspend the chance of ready communication with the capital.

Baron Sternberg, the German charge, had a talk with Secretary Hill this morning, but it led to no material change in the situation. It is understood that Count Von Waldersee will arrive in Hong Kong, go thence to Shanghai and then to Tien Tsin, which will be his military base. He is due at Hong Kong about the end of the week, and at Shanghai three days later.

PORTO RICO'S CENSUS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Gen. Sanger, director of the Porto Rican census, has just published the third bulletin relating to the population of the island of Porto Rico. This deals with the citizenship on the basis of literacy, with special reference to the effect on the voting population of the requirement imposed by the Foraker act.

The males of voting age number 201,071, and but 3.8 per cent are of foreign birth. Of the white persons of Porto Rican birth, 29.4 per cent can read or write, while 17.2 per cent of the colored population are literate. Under the educational qualification, the number entitled to vote in the island would be 47,973, or 25 per cent of native-born males of voting age, restricting the suffrage to about one-fourth of the adult males.

The cities of San Juan and Ponce contain most of the foreign element of the island, but even there the native whites and colored each outnumber the foreign element, while together they outnumber them nearly two and one-half to one. In Ponce, the native whites are more than three times as numerous as the foreign element, and the colored are double this number.

The province of Bayamo, including the city of San Juan, has the least illiteracy, 35.5 per cent of the white males of voting age being able to read or write. The province of Aguadilla and Arecibo are the most illiterate, only 22 and 23 per cent, respectively, of the adult males being able to read or write. Of the males of voting age of Porto Rico, 73,010, or 36.3 per cent, were colored.

"FRAUD" ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Postoffice department this morning issued the following:

"A 'fraud order' has been issued by the Postoffice department against the American Teachers' Agency; the American Civil Service College, L. D. Bass, manager; R. H. Hines, secretary and treasurer; L. D. Bass and M. R. Hines individually, all of Washington, D. C., directing the postmaster at Washington to return to the writers, stamped 'fraudulent' all mail matter arriving at the postoffice for either of these parties or concerns, and forbidding the payment of any money orders drawn to their order. This action was the result of an investigation by the Postoffice department which showed that these parties under their own names, and those of the concerns above mentioned, were using the mails for obtaining money from teachers throughout the United States, and from those desiring to make preparation for civil service examination, by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises. This scheme was a revival of the one operated by L. D. Bass some time ago, under his own name and that of The Union Teachers' Agencies of America, The Bureau of Civil Service Instruction, etc., against which 'fraud orders' had already been issued."

TO PROMOTE DAGGETT.

Washington, Sept. 8.—It is believed that the President will accept the recommendation of General Chaffee and promote Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, of the Fourteenth infantry, to the vacant brigadier generalship which will follow from the retirement next Monday of General Joseph Wheeler. If this is done General Chaffee will be only temporarily set back in his own advancement to the brigadier generalship, Colonel Daggett having undertaken to retire and thus create another vacancy upon his promotion.

MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Portsmouth, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Memorial tablets were formally presented to the new battleships Kearsarge and Alabama in this port to-day. Many prominent men in naval and civil life were present, including Admirals Dewey and Sampson.

R ADWAY'S R EADY R ELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

GREAT STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Will Involve Many Thousand Men in Pennsylvania Mines.

Indianapolis, Sept. 10.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of American adjourned sine die Sunday without promulgating a formal endorsement of the application of the miners of the anthracite district for permission to strike. At the close of the session, President John Mitchell said:

"There is practically no change in the situation since last night. If the operators do not meet our demands within a given time the strike will be ordered upon the endorsement of Secretary Wilson and myself.

"Whether the time allowed is five days or longer I decline to say. As set out in our statement of yesterday influences are at work to bring about a settlement without ordering the men to lay down their tools. I must again decline to say what these influences are, for the reason that making this information public would at once destroy their effectiveness.

"If there are any political influences at work I know nothing of them and I do not think it has come to the knowledge of the board members. It would be very bad policy for the national officers of the Mine Workers to ask the intercession of any political party, and this most certainly has not been done. We are simply trying to get for the miners of our organization and those not affiliated with us honest wages."

Up to the time the members of the board left the office of the president there had been no communication with leaders in the anthracite district. Summed up, the situation, according to the admissions of President Mitchell, is this:

Negotiations are undoubtedly on for a settlement of the differences without a strike. So long as these are pending the miners will not strike, for the reason that the operators would be left a loophole of escape from the position they now occupy, by saying the men had gone out at a time when there was a chance that an amicable settlement might have been brought about.

Public sympathy is an absolute necessity, insofar as the miners are concerned. A delay until it is seen that their wages will not be raised by the operators without a fight; that their grievances upon the powder question wherein they complain that they are paying $1 more per keg at "pluck me" stores than is asked for in the open market; that they are not allowed a check weighman on the tipple, and must accept the weight of the companies that exact from them more than 3,600 pounds for a ton which is sold on a basis of 2,240 pounds to the ton, is bound to start a sympathetic movement that will reach over the entire length and breadth of the country.

MONITOR WYOMING.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—The United States monitor Wyoming was successfully launched at high tide this morning from the ship yards of the Union Iron works in the presence of thousands of people lined along the shore or crowded on excursion steamers. The event had been made a feature of the semi-centennial celebration of California's admission to the Union. The launching was managed without hitch by Superintendent Dickie, of the Union Iron works. About the bow of the vessel a platform had been built for the guests of honor, including Governor Richards, of Wyoming; Adjutant General Frank H. Stizin, Colonel A. P. Hanson and wife, Major Thomas Wilhelm, Captain P. Covert, and Captain Patrick Sullivan, constituting his staff, and Miss Hattie Warren, daughter of United States Senator Warren, of Wyoming, who christened the vessel, by breaking the usual bottle of wine, and exclaiming, "I christen thee Wyoming," as the last supporting props were removed, and the monitor started from the ways and slid slowly into the sea. When the vessel's stern touched the water, the spectators sent up a mighty cheer, which, however, was soon drowned in the din made by scores of steam whistles.

Little more than the hull of the Wyoming is finished, but work is being pushed forward.

CALIFORNIA CELEBRATES.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 8.—California started in to celebrate her fiftieth anniversary of statehood here to-day with a boom. Vast crowds of people are assembled and the city is outdoing herself to entertain and house them. The various headquarters of the reception committee are full to overflowing. This evening the biggest event of the celebration will take place. This is the naval parade and sham battle, and will be at once startling and unique. All the vessels in port and all the larger yachts and sailing craft, as well as a number of government vessels, will take part. Fireworks will be set off from barges scattered about the bay. All the vessels will be profusely illuminated and the spectacular effect will be great. Simultaneously with the water exhibitions will be given concerts and fireworks at various points in the interior of the city. To-morrow there will be several sacred concerts and a rowing and sailing regatta.

ENDLESS PRAYER SCHEME.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.—The endless prayer scheme of Mrs. Mary Balch to defeat President McKinley was turned down at a meeting of the officers of the Indiana W. C. T. U., which was secretly held at the residence of Mrs. F. T. McWhirter, president of the state organization. Mrs. Balch is secretary of the Indiana organization and her scheme had the appearance of having been a state movement. Every member of the Central committee was present at the meeting and Mrs. Balch presented her scheme. She was permitted to explain it in detail, and some heated speeches were made against the proposition. Mrs. Balch was the only one to vote in favor of it and the vote decided that the W. C. T. U. would remain out of politics.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 11.—The steamer Danube reached here at midnight with over half a million in Klondike gold.

The wharf at Dyea, on which was 30,000 feet of lumber, burned last Monday.

Victor Gilmore, who was arrested at Skagway, a year ago, on a charge of smuggling diamonds, has been released and the stones returned to him.

Influenza is playing havoc with Indians of the west coast of Alaska.

Rice Crop Suffers.

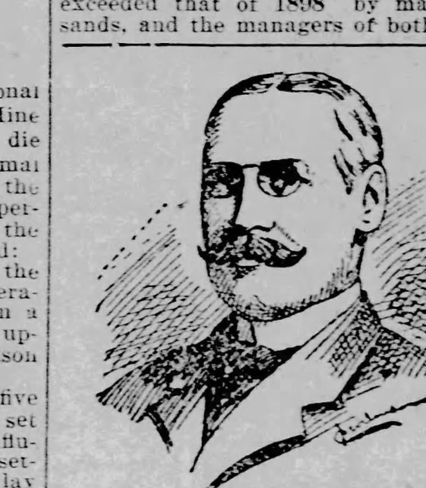
Jennings, La., Sept. 10.—The Southwest Louisiana rice crop has suffered considerable loss from the storm that swept over this locality Saturday and Sunday night. Rice men estimate the damage at 10 to 15 per cent of the crop.

MAINE GIVES BIG MAJORITY

The Pine Tree State is Republican by Over 33,500.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 11.—Returns from 250 towns and plantations, out of 512 in the state, give Hill (R.) 55,524, and Lord (D.), 30,252. The same places four years ago gave Powers (R.) 60,574, and Frank (D.), 24,784. On this basis, it is expected that the Republican plurality this year will be 33,500.

The Republican state ticket was elected, with all four congressmen and a great majority of the legislature. There was every incentive for voting. The campaign had ben spirited, but the vote was not quite so heavy as in 1896, but exceeded that of 1898 by many thousands, and the managers of both parties,



DR. JOHN F. HILL,
Governor-Elect of Maine.

when the returns from different towns came in, felt that they were fully repaid for their strenuous efforts of the past four weeks. The Democrats gained considerable satisfaction from the earlier returns, showing, as they did, a gain in four years from 18 to 20 per cent. This increase over the 1896 vote did not apply to any particular locality, but seemed to be general throughout the state.

Manley Wires Hanna.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 11.—Hon. J. H. Manley, chairman of the Republican state committee, has sent the following dispatch to Hon. M. A. Hanna:

"Augusta, Me., Sept. 10.—Hon. M. A. Hanna, chairman Republican National Committee, Chicago:

"Maine stands by the splendid administration of William McKinley. The voters of the Pine Tree state know when they possess a good thing, and are determined to retain it. They believe in an honest currency, in protection, in expansion, in prosperity. They have given to-day the largest Republican majority ever given in the history of the state to any party with the simple exception of four years ago, when our opponents were completely paralyzed, and threw the smallest vote they ever cast in a Presidential year since 1840.

"The Republicans against a determined and united Democracy have carried every county save one in the state, electing more than one hundred and fifty out of one hundred and eighty-one members of the legislature which will return to the United States Senate Hon. William P. Frye. We have elected our delegation to Congress by majorities ranging from seven to ten thousand. We have carried the state by 31,000 majority out of a total vote of 115,000. (Signed)

"J. H. MANLEY,

"Chairman Republican State Committee."

NEW YOBK DEMOCRATS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The hotels and places of public resort here were centers of activity and interest from early morning to-day, the participants being delegates to the Democratic state convention and the hundreds of boomers from the various cities throughout the state. As to the chances for the several aspirants for places on the state ticket, the leaders said there had been no change over night. Particularly enthusiastic delegations from Syracuse and Buffalo were busy, however, sounding the praises of Mayor McGuire, of the city first named, and Senator Mackey, of the latter place, as men most fit for the gubernatorial nomination. A Bryan and Stevenson banner was hung, during the night, across the street in front of the Grand Union hotel, and beneath the portraits of the Democratic national candidates was the inscription "Equal Rights to All."

David B. Hill's candidate for governor, Bird S. Coler, controller of New York city, will be placed in nomination by Otto Kempner, a member of the Kings county delegation. This creates a curious, but not an unprecedented situation, for, acting under the unit rule, the vote of the nominator is likely to go, with that of the Kings county delegation, to some other candidate than Mr. Coler.

It was 45 minutes after the appointed time when the convention was called to order by the chairman of the state committee. State Senator McCarron, of New York, was elected temporary chairman. His address was devoted, for the most part, to state issues, particular stress being laid upon the management of the canal funds under the administraton of Governor Black. He closed with an appeal for harmony in the party, which he said would be the means of placing this state in the Democratic column next November.

Resolutions for the appointments of committees on resolutions, credentials, etc., were adopted. A delegate offered a resolution demanding that the attorney general (a Republican official,) "proceed, without delay, against that merciless combination known as the ice trust and take such means as will give relief to the suffering people," but the resolution was ruled out of order. The convention then took a recess until 12 m. to-morrow.

ROBBED BY BEES.

Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 8.—Bees in swarms have driven Charles E. Whittemore, a confectioner, of Main street, to close his shop, while he is smoking them out by burning sulphur. They swarm through the store so thickly and have stung so many customers that trade suffered.

The bees began to be troublesome a few days ago, finding it easier to steal candy than to hunt for flowers in the drouth. They swarmed over the heaps of candy, and had a royal feast in the store. Thursday night the clerks rebelled and refused to work. The bees had become so fierce that they swarmed up as out of a hive whenever they were disturbed in their feast. If sulphur fumes do not kill them the shop will have to remain closed until the bees die of a surfeit of sweets.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MISS M'KINLEY'S WEDDING

Mabel, the President's Niece, Joined in Marriage to Dr. Baer.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington on Monday afternoon for Somerset, Pa., where they will be the guests of honor at the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley and Dr. Hermanus Baer, on September 12. Mrs. McKinley always takes a particular interest in nuptial events, and she is especially fond of the President's favorite niece. Following a long-established custom, she has made several articles for the bride and bridegroom herself. For Miss Mabel she has a dozen dainty doilies, and for the bridegroom some embroidered handkerchiefs.

The President's gift to his niece is a beautiful sunburst of diamonds, which may be used either as a hair ornament or as the pendant for a necklace. Mrs. McKinley has also sent some curious little stick-pins, many of them containing her favorite stone, the turquoise. Miss Mabel will wear these as the "something blue" which must adorn every bride who expects to be happy.

The daughter of Mr. Abner McKinley will receive gifts enough from the official clique at Washington to keep the wolf from the door even should she live to a ripe old age. Every one of the cabinet families will send costly remembrances. In almost every department subscription lists have been going the rounds, and the silver dinner and tea services, chests of silver spoons and forks, and smaller gifts are literally "too numerous to mention." Most of the cabinet entourage sent diamonds or personal adornments.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Somerset for Canton on Thursday and will remain there a short time before returning to Washington.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 8.—The final arrangements for the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley and Dr. Hermanus Ludwig Baer are practically completed.

Although, in accordance with the express wish of Miss McKinley, her wedding is to be a quiet home function, it will be one of the most beautiful ever seen in the state.

The maid of honor will be Miss Nora Jarvis, of New York. Miss Lucy Scull, of Somerset, a niece of Dr. Baer, and Miss Matilda Snyder, of Somerset, a niece of the wife of General Koontz, will draw the ribbons.

Miss McKinley's favorite cousin, Miss Katharine Mabel Endsley, daughter of H. Sullivan Endsley, attorney for the Combria Iron company, Johnstown, a little girl of 12, will carry the bride's flowers, a bouquet of bride roses. By her side will walk the ring bearer, another little cousin of Miss McKinley, Wilbur Schell, of Somerset, who will wear a white satin marquis suit.

The officiating clergymen will be Dr. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, who confirmed Miss McKinley when she was a small girl.

Lewis Baer, of Philadelphia, the bridegroom's cousin, will be the best man. The ushers will be William Fairman, of Philadelphia; Colonel W. C. Brown, of New York; Frank Munsey, proprietor of the magazine bearing his name; Frank Hannan, of Johnstown; Rayburn C. Smith, of Philadelphia, and David Simpson, of New York.

While the wedding party is passing doyn the stairway and along the hall to the drawing room Toerge's orchestra, of Pittsburg, will render a selection from Lohengrin, accompanying the celebrated boy soprano, Earl Ulrich, of New York, who, after the benediction, will sing, "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden."

The wedding is to be a pink one. There will be roses everywhere. The only exception to this color scheme will be the bay window in which the bridal pair will stand while being made one. In it white roses will form a background while over the pair will hang a marriage bell of pink roses.

An interesting innovation, in accordance with Miss McKinley's wishes, will be the open air supper, which will be served on the piazza.

THE MISSING LINK.

Denver, Sept. 6.—America and Europe have entered into a race for the discovery of the Pithesauthropus, which scientists say, is the missing link between man and the lower animals. David J. Walters, of New Haven, a student of Yale, has volunteered to maintain the American end of the contest. He expects to win the laurels from Prof. Haeckel, of Jena university, who is about to start from Germany to find the missing link. He so declared with great positiveness Tuesday evening, at a Denver hotel, where he registered. He is on his way to Jana, where the Pithesanthropus is believed to be.

Mr. Walters started September 1 from New Haven, and expects to reach Java about the middle of October. He will be on the scent some time before his German rival arrives, as Prof. Haeckel will not leave Jena before October 1.

George W. Vanderbilt, the owner of Biltmore, is the backer of the American in this race of scientific rivals.

IMMENSE FLOUR OUTPUT.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5.—The official figures compiled by the Northwestern Miller show that the flour output of the Minneapolis mills the past year was 15,308,160 barrels. The output in 1898 was 15,318,415 barrels. Foreign shipments increased 344,460 barrels.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Corn Condition Shows a Decline of 6.9 Points From August.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture states that the average condition of corn on Sept. 1 was 80.6. There was a decline during August amounting to 6.9 points, and the condition on the first of the present month was 4.6 points lower than on September 1, 1899; 3.5 points lower than the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. The decline during August amounted to 1 point in Iowa and Texas, 2 in Illinois and Kentucky, 3 in Ohio, 10 in Tennessee, 12 in Nebraska, 15 in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and 16 in Kansas. Notwithstanding the general decline, several important corn states still report a condition considerably above their respective ten-year averages, such excess amounting to 12 points in Illinois, 14 in Ohio, 15 in Indiana and 23 in Iowa. On the other hand, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kansas and Texas report 10, 19, 15 and 8 points below their respective ten-year averages.

Wheat—The condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined was 69.6, against 70.9 on September 1, 1899, 86.7 at the corresponding date in 1898 and 80.9 at the time of the September averages for the first ten years. The conditions in Missouri, Kansas and Texas are 18, 32 and 26 points above the respective ten-year averages. On the other hand, Illinois and Iowa are 1, Wisconsin 6, Nebraska and Washington 7, Pennsylvania 15, California 18, Minnesota 24, South Dakota and Oregon 26, Michigan 43, Indiana 49, North Dakota 57, and Ohio 60 points below their respective ten-year averages.

Oats—The average condition of oats when harvested was 82.9, against 85 on August 1, 1900, 87.2 on September 1, 1899, 79 at the corresponding date in 1898 and 79.8, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. Since August 1 there has been a decline of one point in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, 3 points in Iowa and Missouri, 4 points in Michigan and 16 points in Nebraska. On the other hand, there has been an improvement of one point in Wisconsin and Kansas and of 4 points in Minnesota, with no appreciable change in Ohio and Indiana. Of the states having one million acres or upward in oats, New York reports 2, Pennsylvania 3, Nebraska 8, Wisconsin 9, and Minnesota 26 points below their respective ten-year averages, while Iowa reports 6, Ohio 10, Indiana 12, Illinois 19, and Kansas 24 points above their respective ten-year averages.

Barley—The average condition of barley when harvested was 70.7, against 71.6 on August 1, 1900, 86.7 on September 1, 1899, 79.2 at the corresponding date in 1898 and 83.9, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. Since August 1 the condition of barley has improved 1 point in New York and Minnesota, 2 points in Wisconsin and 3 in South Dakota. It has declined 1 point in North Dakota, Iowa and Kansas and 3 points in California. In New York and Iowa the condition at harvest corresponded with the ten-year averages, in Kansas it was 11 points above such average, and in California, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Minnesota and North Dakota it was 10, 14, 17, 26 and 59 points below.

Rye—The condition at harvest of winter and spring rye combined was 84.2, against 82 on September 1, 1899; 89.4 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 86.5, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. Kansas is the only state having 100,000 acres or upward in rye, reporting a condition exceeding its ten-year average.

Buckwheat—The average condition of buckwheat on September 1 was 80.5, as compared with 87.9 on August 1, 1900; 75.2 on September 1, 1899; 88.8 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 86.3, the mean of the September averages for the last ten years. In New York and Pennsylvania, which together produce about five-sevenths of the entire crop, there was a decline of 11 points and 5 points respectively during August.

Tobacco—There has been a general decline in the condition of tobacco since August 1, the loss amounting to 1 point in Kentucky, 4 in Ohio, 7 in Pennsylvani and Tennessee, 9 in Virginia, 11 in Missouri, 12 in North Carolina and 14 in Maryland. Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin still report 3, 11, 8 and 6 points above their respective ten-year averages, but in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri the condition is 12, 25, 20, 10 and 4 points below such averages.

Potatoes—The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 80, against 88.2 on August 1, 1900, 86.3 on September 1, 1899; 77.7 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 77.4, the mean of the September average for the last ten years.

Sweet Potatoes—The whole of the thirteen states having 10,000 acres or upwards in sweet potatoes at the eleventh census report a decline in the condition of this crop during August. The decline is most marked in the South Atlantic states, where protracted drouth has had so serious an effect upon almost every product of the soil. The condition in Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, New Jersey and Kentucky is still above the ten-year average.

Clover Seed—The clover seed acreage shows a considerable shrinkage, only Michigan and Iowa, of the states in which the production of clover seed is of more than local importance, reporting an increase in acreage. Except in the same two states, Iowa and Michigan, the condition on September 1 was below the average of the last eight years, the period for which statistics are available.

Sugar Cane—There was an improvement during August of 4 points in the condition of sugar cane in Louisiana, and it is now 11 points above the ten-year average. In the minor cane growing states there is a general decline, and except in Texas the condition is below the ten-year average. The whole of the states having 15,000 acres or upward in sorghum at the eleventh census report a decline in the condition of this crop during August.

Rice—A decline in the condition of rice is reported from every rice growing state except Louisiana, where there is no appreciable change. The condition in that state, the chief seat of the rice growing industry, is now 13 points above the average of the series of years for which statistics are available.

Apples—While there was a decline during August in the condition of apples in almost every state that makes any important contribution to the apple crop of the country, the condition is still far above the ten-year average in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and North Carolina, all leading apple-producing states.

Peaches—The peach crops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Tennessee are double the ten-year average, those of Virginia and Georgia more than double, and those of Texas and Alabama nearly double. That of Arkansas is more than 50 per cent above the ten-year average. California falls 7 points behind.

There is a considerable decrease in the number of stock hogs for fattening as compared with the number one year ago, but the condition as to size and weight is considerably above the average.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on September 1 to have been 68.2, as compared with 76 on August 1, 1900, 68.5 on September 1, 1899, 79.8 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 76.6, the mean of September averages of the last ten years.

Except in Mississippi, where there is no appreciable change in condition there has been a decline during August throughout the entire cotton belt. The loss amounts to 2 points in Oklahoma, 3 in Alabama and Florida, 4 in Virginia, 6 in Texas, 7 in Louisiana, 8 in Georgia, 13 in Tennessee, 14 in South Carolina, 16 in North Carolina, 18 in Arkansas, 19 in Indian Territory, and 20 in Missouri.

As on August 1, a condition below the ten year average is almost everywhere reported, the deficiency being 8 points in Louisiana, 9 in Georgia, 10 in Florida, 14 in Virginia and Arkansas, 15 in Tennessee, 17 in North Carolina and 18 in South Carolina and Mississippi. Only in Texas, where the condition is 6 points above the ten year average, and in Oklahoma, where it corresponds exactly to the average of the four years for which statistics are available, is the condition other than distinctly and more or less seriously unfavorable.

As compared with September 1, 1899, present conditions are less favorable in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, to the extent of 9, 6, 12, 18, 4 and 12 points respectively, and more favorable in Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, to the extent of 16, 3, 19 and 18 points respectively. In Georgia, the general condition on September 1, corresponded as closely as it was possible to estimate it to what it was on September 1 of last year.

The condition in the different states on September 1 was as follows: Virginia, 73; North Carolina, 64; South Carolina, 60; Georgia, 69; Florida, 71; Alabama, 64; Mississippi, 69; Louisiana, 70; Texas, 77; Arkansas, 65; Tennessee, 64; Missouri, 64; Oklahoma, 78; Indian Territory, 72.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Sept. 11.—Close.—The government crop report, issued late yesterday afternoon, showing an average condition of spring and winter wheat combined of 69.6 and indicating a total yield of 475,000,000, was considered quite bullish by the trade to-day and the market advanced 1¼ cents on the strength of it. At that the report was not more bullish than had been anticipated by the trade and the quietness of the curb market yesterday caused an easy opening in Liverpool this morning.

Taken together with the firmer influence exerted by the report, the export trade held the market steady during the day. Cash sales at Chicago amounted to 550,000 bushels, Kansas City had 100,000 for direct export, and the outports reported 60 loads as the day's business.

Bradstreet's world's visible showed an increase of 2,463,000 bushels. Primary receipts were light as compared with last year, being 1,281,000 against 1,499,000. Toledo had 73,539 against 59,700.

Liverpool wheat closed ¼ higher, Paris advanced ½ cent and eBrlin was ¼ up at the close. Lat in the day reports of the condition of wheat in the northwest began to come in. Minneapolis wired that the condition was the worst ever known. Daily rains have almost ruined the wheat in the shock and stack and evevator men gave as their opinion that fully 25 per cent of the crop will be lost.

Corn was firmer and up ¾ to 1c, the crop report being the influence. The report shows a shrinkage in the crop with an average condition of 80.6 a decline of 6.9 points since August 1. The condition is 4.6 lower than on September 1, 1899. Ohio will report a condition of 14 points above the ten-year average.

The oats report indicates a yield of 765,000,000 bushels, which is 92,000,000 bushels less than last year. The market firmed on this.

Clover Seed was up at the opening, the first sale being 5c over yesterday's close. The government report shows a decrease in the acreage in some states and a decline in condition in most of them. Receipts were 622 bags, against 1,048 last year. Shipments nothing.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43c; September, 43c; December, 45c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 3 yellow, 43c.

Oats—Cash, 22c; September, 21½c; December, 23c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23c.

Rye—Cash, 51½c.

Clover Seed—'98 prime, $6.00; '99 prime, $6.15; October, $6.70 asked; December, $6.65 asked.

At Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Wheat was quiet but strong early to-day. A good commission house demand and covering by shorts, induced by firm Liverpool cables, unfavorable weather in the northwest and smaller receipts, enabled the market to advance sharply. October opened ⅛@¼c higher at 74⅛@74¼c, and sold to 74⅝c. Local receipts were 567 cars, ten of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 601 cars against 1,143 last week and 1,862 a year ago. Corn was quiet and inclined to be easy despite the wheat strength and light country offerings. Local trade sold freely. October opened ⅛@¼c higher at 38⅞c, touched and then sold to 38¾@38⅞c. Receipts were 541 cars.

Oats were firm and fairly active, helped by wheat. Offerings were small and scalpers were on the buying side early. October opened a shade higher at 21¾c and sold to 22c. Receipts were 427 cars.

Provisions were quiet but steady, helped by a good cash demand. October pork opened 7½c higher at $11.55, touched $11.45 and then rallied to $11.60; October lard started 2½c higher at $6.87½, touched $6.85 and then reacted to $6.90. October ribs opened 2½c higher at $7.40, and sold to $7.42½@7.45.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Cash	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	76⅝
September	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	76⅝
October	77¾	78½	77¾	78½	77⅝
December	79⅜	80⅝	79¾	80⅝	79⅝

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
September	73⅞	74¾	73⅞	74⅝@¾	73½
October	74⅛	75¼	74⅛	75⅛@¼	74
November	75	76	74⅞	75⅞@6	74¾@⅞
December	75½	76¾	75½	76⅝	75⅝
Corn—					
September	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	40⅛@¼
October	38⅞	39¼	38⅞	39@⅛	38⅝@¾
November	36⅝	36¾	36½	36⅝@¾	36⅝
December	35	35⅛	34⅞	..	34⅝
Oats—					
September	21⅝	21¾	21½	21¾	21⅜@½
October	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22	21⅝@¾
December	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
September	79⅝	80¼	79⅜	79⅝	78⅞
December	81⅜@½	82⅛	81¼	81¼	81⅛
Corn—					
September	45½	45½	45½	45½	45⅝
December	41½	41¾	41½	41⅝	41¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
September	72½	..	..	72½	72¼
December	74⅛	75⅛	74⅛	75¼	74⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
September	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	73½
December	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75⅝	74½@⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
September	75⅞	77	75⅞	77	75⅝
December	76⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	76⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Sept. 10 Close.
Pork—					
September	$11.52	$11.52	$11.37	$11.37	$11.40
October	11.55	11.65	11.47	11.47	11.47
Lard—					
September	6.85	..	..	6.87	6.82
October	6.87	6.90	6.85	6.87	6.85
Ribs—					
September	7.62	7.62	7.60	7.60	7.60
October	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.37

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 11.—Wall street.—Only the leading specialties were dealt in to any important extent in the opening transactions, and all turned downwards after a slight initial gain for People's Gas. That stock fell ¾; otherwise changes were small and mixed.

Stock prices turned abruptly upwards under the leadership of the coalers. New Jersey Central advanced 2½ to 135, and Reading first preferred a point. All the leading specialties rose a point, but none of the prominent railroads gained more than a fraction. C., C., C. & St. L. preferred improved two points and Chicago Great Western preferred 1@1¼. Reading slackened before 11 o'clock and prices yielded slightly.

Money on call nominally 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@87 for demand and at $4.83¾@84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@85 and $4.87½@88; commercial bills, $4.82½@83; silver certificates, 62½@63½c; bar silver, 62⅝; Mexican dollars, 48¼.

A rise of almost a point in Southern preferred and Louisville was without effect on the general list which settled slowly. Missouri Pacific, Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway were most affected, losing a point each. American Ice lost a point and International Paper and Colorado Fuel preferred rose 1 and 3 respectively. A feature of the bond market was a recovery of 1⅛ in Kansas City Southern 3s. Other issues showed slight changes either way.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33
Am. Tobacco Co.	94	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Am. Steel Wire	75	75	75	75
Am. Steel Wire com	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119⅜	120⅝	119⅛	119⅞
Atchison	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
Atchison pfd	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	15	15	15	15
Baltimore & Ohio	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝
Brooklyn R. Trans.	55¼	56⅛	55	56
Burlington	125¼	125⅝	125¼	125⅝
Con. Tobac. Co.	26	..	..	..
Col. Fuel	35⅞	..	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	28⅛	..	..	28
Fed. Steel	35¼	..	..	..
Fed. Steel, pfd	67⅝	..	..	67
Gen. Electric	139	..	..	140
Glucose	51	..	..	51
Hocking	14¼	..	..	14
Louis. & Nash	72¾	73⅛	72½	73⅛
Leather	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Leather, pfd	71	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞
Manhattan	92	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Missouri Pac.	52⅜	52⅝	51½	51⅝
Missouri K. & T.	30⅛	..	..	29⅞
Nat. Tube com	46⅛	..	..	46⅛
Nat. Tube, pfd	93⅝	..	..	93⅝
Northern Pac.	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜
Northern Pac. pfd	71⅝	..	..	71⅝
N. Y. Central	131	..	..	130½
N. & W. com	34¼	..	..	34
Penna	128⅝	129	128⅛	128⅝
Pacific Mail	32	..	..	31
Peoples Gas Co.	91¼	91⅛	90⅜	90⅝
Reading 1st pfd	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57
Rock Island	107¼	..	..	106⅝
Rep. S. & I. C.	12⅛	..	..	12⅛
So. Ry. pfd	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛
St. Paul	114	114¼	113⅞	114
Southern Pacific	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	70⅛	70⅛	69⅝	70
Union Pacific	57⅝	58	57⅛	57⅜
Union Pacific pfd	74⅛	..	..	74⅛
Wabash pfd	19⅛	..	..	19⅛

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., Sept. 11, 1900.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 17@18c; fancy creamery, 21@22c.

Oleomargarine—12½c, 15½c and 16c.

Cheese—11c.

Eggs—15c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 75c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; yellow Danvers, per bu., 50c; silver skin pickling, per bu., $2.00@2.00.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 5c.

Cucumber pickles—Per 100, 15c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 35c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., 75c.

Beets—Per bu., 50c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 40c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., 35c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 60c.

Boston Marrow Squash—Per doz., $1.00.

Hubbard squash, $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00; Delaware, $2.75 per bbl.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 11.—Butter—Receipts, 10,012 packages. Steady; creamery, 17@21c; June creamery, 18@20c; factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 15,317 packages; firm, large white, 10⅝c; small white, 10⅝@10¾c; large colored, 10⅝c; small colored, 10⅝c.

Eggs—Receipts, 10,248 packages. Steady. Western packing at mark, 11@17c; Western loss off, 18@19c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 15-16c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined firm; crushed, $6.55; powdered, $6.25; granulated, $6.15.

Coffee—Steady.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11.—(Elrick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 19 cars; market 5c higher; pigs and yorkers, $5.80@5.85; mediums, $5.75@5.80; heavy, $5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Detroit, Sept. 11.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.10; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $2.25@4.25.

Milch Cows—Market active at $25.00@50.00; calves, active at $5.00@7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Market active; prime lambs, $5.00@5.25; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.40@5.45; Yorkers, $5.40@5.45; pigs, $5.40@5.45; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500, including 1,500 western and 600 Texans; market generally steady; good to prime steers, $5.60@6.00; poor to medium, $4.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; cows, $3.75@4.50; heifers, $2.00@2.75; calves, 50@75c below yesterday; Texas fed steers, $4.15@5.00; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.20; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 27,000; left over, 3,024; market steady; top, $5.60; mixed and butchers, $5.10@5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.15@5.50; rough heavy, $4.90@5.10; light, $5.20@5.60; bulk of sales, $5.20@5.40.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 11.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 7 double deck loads; market ruled stronger. Prime heavy hogs, $5.60@5.65; prime light medium, $5.80@5.85; Yorkers, $5.75 to $5.85.

Sheep—Receipts light; market steady. Spring lambs stronger. Quotations unchanged.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 23 cars; market 5@10c higher. Pigs and Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; mediums and heavies, $5.60; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.80; closing steady.

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 11.—The cotton market opened strong at an advance of 9 to 16 points on spirited general buying in which Europe figured as leading, the south being a close second; the motive for the renewed bull speculation and covering was a rise of 12 to 15½ points in Liverpool, whereas but 5 points had been looked for as a fair response to our advance of last night.

Liverpool was frightened by the press news from Texas and by rumors that "corners" were being formed in all leading spot markets. It was noticed on the local exchange around the opening that parties who had been the market's most enthusiastic supporters during the last ten days were taking profits eagerly, while the public in general flooded the pit with orders to sell.

The late cables were positively weak and increased the rush in the local pit to unload. Prices came rattling down at a lively pace under the weight of long stuff and before the selling movement let up, a net decline of 2 to 4 points was apparent; later business was on a conservative scale, with the trade slow to take the initiative in a fresh move in either direction pending receipts of the weekly report at 1 p. m. The news from the Galveston district was unreliable and of a sensational character, but advices from the rest of the belt were indicative of great strength in spot circles on unstable demand for export account. The weather was fair and favorable to picking, but the crop condition was reported spotty in most sections. Receipts continued relatively smaller than those of previous seasons. Late private cables declared the bear scare in Europe was wearing off, inasmuch as the shorts had been thoroughly rounded up while the stoppage of mills at many points was aiding spinners to withstand the bull movement. Speculation in Liverpool and New York did not equal the terrific trading of yesterday.

WOOL.

New York, Sept. 11.—When a featureless week like the last one passes without quotable changes in any division of the wool market, it is a clear indication of inherent strength in primary circles. Less wool changed hands in this market during the opening week in September than was sold here in a single day for the corresponding period of 1899. Dealers have bought more than half of the stock that has changed hands this month, and they are prepared to make further purchases if prices seem attractive. Most manufacturers are keeping out of the market. Some of those who are making inquiries regarding stock and prices do so rather from a desire to keep posted than with a view to actual purchases.

Certain contemporaries have made the statement that manufacturers, as a whole, had plenty of stock on hand for present needs. This is wholly true, for very few manufacturers have "present need" unless it be urgent need of orders on fabrics.

One week's good business in primary goods markets would force mill men and yarn spinners to cover in a way that would send leading wools skyward one or two cents a pound all along the line. Some of the largest purchasers of wool in the country have been absolutely out of the market for over three months. Give them business and "needs" will quickly develop.

Yesterday there were several calls for fine to fine medium territory wools at a price, but nothing was offered in good staple below 54@55c. At this figure 25,000 lbs passed to manufacturers' account. The only sale of Texas was a lot of 10,000 lbs medium scored at 41½c. The day's sales of pulled stock included 14,500 lbs of B's in the grease at 28c, and 22,000 lbs medium scoured in two lots at 38@39c. No fine foreign stock was sold, and but 29,000 lbs of low wool. The latter was East India stock at regular prices.

Ohio, Pennsylvania and W. Virginia.

	Cents.
XXX	[illegible]
XX and above	[illegible]
X	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Fine unwashed	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]
Delaine	[illegible]

New York, Michigan and Wisconsin.

WASHED.

X and XX	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Coarse combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]

Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

UNWASHED.

Fine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Common combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]
Coarse clothing	[illegible]

Indiana and Kentucky.

⅜ combing	[illegible]
¼ combing	[illegible]
Common combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
⅜ clothing	[illegible]
¼ clothing	[illegible]
Low clothing	[illegible]
Georgia and Southern	[illegible]

Texas.

SCOURED BASIS.

Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Coarse, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Medium, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Defective, fall	[illegible]

California.

SCOURED BASIS.

Spring, No. 8 and 12 months	[illegible]
Spring, No. 6 and 8 months	[illegible]
Southern, 12 months	[illegible]
Southern, 6 and 8 months	[illegible]
Fall, free	[illegible]
Fall, defective	[illegible]

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Sept. 4.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$3.50@4.50
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$4.50@5.50
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.25@3.75
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	10.25

Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.